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## AND HOME COMPANION

VOL, XX. No. 12.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1900.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

# How We Fought The Prairie Fire.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

to ye 'bout that fire-guard o' yourn." "Why, Bent, what's the matter with it?" "Matter with it! 'Tain't worth a hoot, that's what's the matter with it. I was down 'long your east side day afore yesterday, an' I tell ye that fire-guard ain't no I was just ready to mount my pony af-

ter having passed an evening with Bent Beam and his ranchmen whose ranch lay just south of ours. Between us ran a highway or "grade" as they call it there. All the land lying to the east of us was open and uncultivated prairie used only for herding cattle during the summer. It was customary to burn this open prairie each pring, thus making it necessary for those whose lands adjoined it to protect themselves by building fire-guards. Our ranch consisted of a square mile of land, bounded on the north and east by open prairie, on the south by the grade and on the west by a cultivated farm. I had been West but a few months, had never seen a prairie fire and consequently knew very little of the danger connected with it. All our buildings were located in the southwest corner of our section. I had been kept busy since my arrival caring for a herd of when I found my escape cut off by another 500 cattle with no help other than that of my hired man, Alfred, consequently I had never visited our eastern line. I knew a hasty glance about me I turned Gyp's that it was about the season for starting the fires and these words of Bent Beam's bit. Away she flew at a terrible speed,

"Why, Bent," said I, "father told me before he went East that he had a fireguard plowed on our north and east sides last fall, and you know we are protected on the south by the grade and on the west by the plowed lands."

us. Now Gyp," said I to my pony, "it's getting late, so let out a little."

"Gyp had been my chief pleasure during suggesting both strength and speed. No better trained or faster pony was known on the prairies. She pricked up her ears at my words and started on a long, swing-

ing lope up the grade. The night was warm and perfectly still we swung along. Here and there I could distinguish against the background of the sky the black outline of the windmill towers, standing like sentinels over the herds slumbering about them. The quiet of the night, the dimness of the horizon as seen by moonlight, together with a feeling of loneliness, gave me a sense of the vastness of the prairies which I had never had before. Then remembering my talk with Bent Beam I thought how glorious it must be to see these vast plains burning at night. "But," thought I, "I must be sure that we are safe." On reaching home I went to bed at once, determined to get the safe."

When I stepped out of the house the fol-

"Oh, say, Ted, I most forgot to speak | stirring to assist me in determining what course the fire was taking. The smoke was somewhat thicker than it was when I left the house and I noticed that toward the northeast it had a yellowish appearance. I turned Gyp's head in that direc-tion determined to find out the worst that threatened. She cantered slowly on for a few minutes, shaking her head and blowing her nostrils. Suddenly she stopped and pricked up her ears; then I felt her whole body quivering. I listened and heard a roaring sound of which I could not mistake the meaning; we were near the fire! I looked and could now distinguish a sharply defined volume of smoke hug-ging close to the ground and moving in those convolutions which showed that it marked the line of flames, while here and there above the rolling mass of smoke I could catch glimpses of the flames them-

> The fire was evidently not more than a hundred rods distant. By the increasing roar, which sounded like that of an approaching storm, I knew that it was coming toward us rapidly. I turned Gyp's head toward the south and started for the line of flames fast closing in upon me. as though she realized our danger. The fire had rapidly gained on us and was now

so close that I could distinctly feel its heat. The smoke was so thick that it almost stifled me. I leaned close over Gyp's neck, patted it and encouraged her with pet words as had been my custom when urging her to her best speed. Then, "Yes, you're all right on the south and in an instant, my blood turned cold as I west, but I tell ye your father was a thought of the fence. There it stood now reg'lar tenderfoot and when that fat lout in plain sight, an ugly barbed wire fence

reg'lar tenderfoot and when that fat lout of a Sharkey took the job of turning your fire-guard he didn't half do it, an' your dad didn't know the difference. I tell ye, ye better look to it for the fires are due to strike us grantable your rence, it's all up with your house and corral."

"Well, Bent," said I, "I'll ride down in the morning and take a look at it. If it's not safe, I'll set Alfred to plowing to-mortow. Good night, boys; come up and see to see the self of which both eattle and horses seemed to have mortal fear; and besides there to have mortal fear; and besides there the furrows from which poor Gyp described in plain sight, an ugly barbed wire fence of what he sells.

It is the honest farmer who prospers. Everybody knows him for just what he is worth and trusts him accordingly. Nobody is afreid to loan to him. Nobody is afreid to lean to him. Nobody is afreid to le I looked for the leap she had made it. I felt myself rising in the air; I could almy brief ranch life. She was a beautiful her sinews as with one prodigious bound little black mare with roached mane, a body she took furrows and fence and then, scarcely seeming to have touched the ground, flew towards the corral. I looked behind, with a faint hope that the fireguard might possibly prove effective; saw the flames die down and for a moment felt that the fire was stopped. I was The night was warm and perfectly still just on the point of reining in Gyp when with the exception of the continuous howl suddenly the flames burst forth once more, of a coyote in the distance and the light this time, I knew, within our enclosure, Scuff of my pony's hoofs on the soft road.

The light of a full moon filled the prairies

The light of a full moon filled the prairies and threw our black shadows before us as on it. As we rushed along the thought occurred to me to fight fire with fire, so without any definite purpose I arew from my pocket match after match, lighted them and drew them into the thick, dry

I was now nearing the corral. I saw Alfred unhitching the team from the wagon containing the water barrels, which he had driven to the east side. As soon as I was within shouting distance I cried, "Turn 'em loose; turn 'em loose! Open the gates and let the cattle go!" By the time he had done this I was at the corral. The horses and cattle started pell-mell for the grade where I knew they were safe, to get up early in the morning and ride the grade where I knew they to get up early in the morning and ride I leaped from the saddle, threw the reins I leaped from the saddle, threw the reins over Gyp's head and let her go. I looked toward the fire and saw a long narrow

but I could catch the words "Hurry" and "Throw it on him." I felt a sensation as though falling, falling through an interminable distance and knew no more.

When I came to myself my father was standing over me. I was on my bed in our ranch house. "Father," said I, "I did my best to save

"Hush, my dear boy," said he: "we've been fighting something worse than fire for two long weeks and thank God we've won the fight."

#### Electric Storms.

"Perhaps the most peculiar of the mounseen except the gathering clouds. But much may be felt. Everything is charged with the electric fluid; the earth, the air, the very stones and trees and even human beings are full of it.

"A mining engineer visiting a tunnel located on a mountain side at an elevation of 13,200 feet, describes his sensations during one of these storms. All alone he was climbing up the trail to the tunnel, where he wished to examine a vein of ore. Great black clouds began to gather on the horizon, and were soon rolling about the mountain side below him. A calm prevailed, then an unnatural stillness seemed to be in the air. Steadily the clouds rolled up the mountain side like a flood of black water. The stones, as he stepped on them, began to crackle and snap, like dry wood in a fire. Realizing these unusual conditions, he hurried to the sheltering tunnel above him. His hair felt as if a swarm of flies had settled in it. When he tried to brush them away with his hand, he found each hair standing almost straight. The stroking of his hair increased the peculiar sensations he experienced, and, tingling from head to foot, the now thoroughly frightened man ran into the tunnel.—Ainslee's.

#### Proverbially Honest.

Few people have greater opportunities for being dishonest than farmers. It is so easy to fill up baskets with small or specked fruit and vegetables and round off the top with fine, nice looking ones. It is so easy for a farmer in selling a horse or cow to make it several years younger than it is. It is so easy for him to exaggerate

the best policy" every time, and that he cannot possibly get along without it.

In looking back I do not know a single dishonest farmer who ever prospered ex-cept for a short time. All the rich, re-tired farmers I know were proverbially thred farmers I know were proverbially honest. Some of them began on therely nothing, but honesty and uprightness prevailed. As people learned to trust them everything they had to sell went like hot cakes, so if they were thrifty and industrious they could not help succeeding. Surely, "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Nobody has found it out by experience better than has the farmer.—Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell. the farmer.-Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell.

#### A Buffalo Duel.

The buffalo herd in the Washington Zoo The pearly of the following morning. I met my mm Al just over Gyp's head and let here ro. I looked town of the power of the pearly of the pearly of the fire and saw a long narrow much as he would have done on the plains. In the my mm Al just the fire and saw a long narrow much as he would have done on the plains. In the my mine from the said and the fire and saw a long narrow much as he would have done on the plains. In the my mine from the said and the fire and saw a long narrow much as he would have done on the plains. In the my mine from the said the fire and saw a long narrow much as he would have done on the plains. In the my mine from the said the fire and saw a long narrow much as he would have done on the plains. In the my mine from the said the fire and the fire and the my mine from a my mine from a my mine from the said the fire and the my mine from the said the fire and the my mine from the said the fire and the my mine from the said the fire and the my mine from the said the fire and the my mine from the said the my mine from the said the fire and the my mine from the said the my mine from the mount of the my mine from had so far reverted to the native state that the old bull ruled for several years, much as he would have done on the pla

### BOUTHEALTH DEPARTMENT

Never too Young to Die. Never too Old to Live.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

It is said that more old people die in weather than at any other time. There must be a cause for such an effect.
The great unchangeable law of "cause and effect" is true even in our day. If you tain phenomena are the so-called electrical start from wrong premises, argue from storms. There is no precipitation, no lightning, no thunder, and usually no wind. Nothing to be heard and nothing to be clusions; many a weary student can testify. Who has not?

There is a penalty annexed to the violation of any natural laws, we might call them divine, for God is the Maker, has made them all. These will apply to the a little sweet oil. This will either drown law of health. If we work too much, or it or frighten it out. The wax in the ear little, eat too much or too little, drink too much, or not enough, the penalty is always ready. They are not like our laws that we have made on paper—they are self-executing.

It is said that more old people die in

cold weather than any other time. Without stopping to know the cause, my prescription is, more clothing. When the weather begins to get cold, begin to put on more clothing. No better time to pay a debt than when you have the means. Did you ever have chilblains without getting your feet cold? Use woolen goods next to the body, enough to be comfortable. That means, warm. I would not ask you to do as the minister requested: "Put on all the spare quilts you have." When done work at night take off your boots, heat your feet, old and young. Don't take off your stockings and put them in your boots, then put the cold, nasty things on your feet in the morning. I have had some experience-made some observations in the last more than thirty-two years. Never had better health. Never could eat nor sleep better than now. Work every day, digging potatoes, cutting corn-any work; can read and write all day and not get

Let me say in conclusion: I have not been preserved in the enjoyment of these blessings by whisky and tobacco. The Lord has kept me. I have not drank a drink since 1830.—Seneca Leonard, Ohio.

#### Human Nature.

It is the major of some people to do ry man nature. Every fault and falling is implacently attributed to human nature, aking that the scape-goat for all their cortomings and imperfections. Poor human nature! What a load!

is trusted by none. In a country place, where everybody's business is known, his tricky ways are soon found out, and he is distrusted. He then begins going behindhand, for no one will have any more dealings with him than he can possibly help. In vain he may go with his apples or potatoes from house to house; every one must be turned out and examined, and then perhaps not purchased because prejudice is against him.

Almost the first lesson a farmer learns, if he is closely observant, is the worth of a good name. He finds that "honesty is the best policy" every time, and that he whatsoever, a man soweth that shall he whatsoever a man soweth that shall he

But, as Elia Wheeler Wilcox puts it:

Pry up thy fault with this great lever—Will.
However deeply bedded in propensity,
However firmly set, I tell thee, firmer yet
Is that yast power that comes from Truth's
immensity,

Thou art a part of that strange world, I say; Its forces lie within thee, stronger far Than all thy mortal sins and fmilities are, Believe thyself divine, and watch and pray.

There are two principal influences or forces which powerfully sway the minds of men—love and hate. Under the benign in-

forces which powerfully sway the minds of men—love and hate. Under the benign influence of love, all beautiful feelings flourish; pity, sympathy, tenderness, peace, serenity, harmony. On the other hand, hate means unrest, disquiet, bitterness, malice, misery.

The heart longs for harmony. Were it not for the seeds of selfishness sown in them by Satan, producing weeds which threaten to choke and destroy the tender plants of love, these hearts would be like a fair garden of beauty. Man loves more readily than he hates. Only when its self-interest is touched human nature shows the cloven hoof—the hidden core of corruption. Human nature is selfish until changed into divine nature by the grace of God.—Anne H. Woodruff.

The Fatal Bloom on the Fruit.

Schnirer reports the results of an exam-nation showing the danger of eating fruit without first washing it, says the Medical Becord. While at work one day in Weichselbaum's laboratory he sent for some grapes to eat. The fruit had been tept for some time in a basket outside he laboratory, and was covered with dust, to that the water in which it was washed

ng this, Schnirer reflected has the neighboring street by consumptive patients gonic the dust might contain it, and to settle this he inee guinea pigs 10 c. c. of the chather the grapes had been animal died in two days, the ed on the forty-eighth and the tuberculous lesions, esphace of injection.

The cause had been sterilized; or who had brought the merchant who had sold sumptive. The cause of injured doubt the dust on the

of grapes in a glass of water. After he had finished the grapes and had forgotten his little speech, being thirsty, he drank from the glass in which the grapes had been washed, thereby arousing much merriment among the irreverent youngsters

#### The Care of the Ears.

Do you want to be able to hear well, even if you live to be 90 or 100? asks Dr. Henry B. Malone, in the New York World. Then keep the outside ear clean and let the inside alone. Nature has furnished a cleaning apparatus for the ear passages. Don't tamper with them. The sages. Don't tamper with them. entrance to the auditory canal is guarded by fine hairs that keep out dirt and insects. In the lining membrane of the canal is an oily yellow wax that is bit-ter to the taste. On account of this bitter wax no insect will of its own accord enter the canal. It is only by accident that an insect ever gets in the ear. The quickest way to get rid of it is to drop in is absolutely necessary to keep it in healthy condition. Never try to get it out. Always remember that nature will not let the inner ear become dirty. Never insert the end of a wet towel or cloth into the ear to try to wash out the wax. Washing the auditory canal with soap and water is also injurious, as in this way the wax is moistened and more easily collects dust and dirt. It is dangerous—and if persisted in surely produces deafness—to scratch the ear canal with pins, toothpicks or hairpins. Never put cold water or any other cold liquid in the ear. When going in swimming in-sert cotton, or what is still better, a little

wool, in the ear. When out in a cold wind or snowstorm it is best to protect the ears. Avoid blowing the nose violently in case of cold. This sometimes causes the inflammation to spread into the eustachian tube and causes deaf-Children's ears should never be boxed. A blow on the ear often drives the air with such force against the drum-head that it is ruptured by the shock. Measles and scarlet fever occasionally leave the auditory canal in a diseased condition. The wax then accumulates in dry lumps. It can be removed by dropping a little warm sweet oil into the ear and allowing it to remain until the wax becomes softened. Then wash out the ear with a fountain syringe, using about a pint of warm water.

Doctor-You must have some change, rst, and then we'll see what we can do or your ot enough change to pay your fee.—Phil-

#### Home Made Liniments. It is difficult to find a liniment that will

be of more general usefulness than simple camphorated oil or camphor liniment as it is often called, says the N. Y. Farmer. It is valuable for rubbing on the outside of the throat or on the chest as a gentle stimulant, or it may be used in case of chronic rheumatism, where it must be applied with friction to give any relief. It may be purchased of the druggist, or it may be prepared at home by dissolving one ounce of gum camphor in four fluid ounces of olive oil. In case of a severe cold a piece of flannel dipped in camphor liniment and heated and laid over the chest under a layer of cotton batting will seldom fail to bring relief to a little child or even to an older person. Ammonia liniment is a more powerf I stimulant to the skin. It is made by mixing half an ounce of spirits of ammonia with an ounce of olive oil and shaking in a bottle until they are mixed. Apply it with the palm of the hand, using abundant friction.

#### A Profitable Peach Orchard.

Garden and Farm has had an occasion o speak to Poland Morrill, the well-known Michigan horticulturist, several times. A friend of his who has just returned from his place gives us some facts concerning his peach crop this year that emphasizes all that we have said about the benefits of high culture, fiberal fertilizing and careful packing. Mr. Morrill has 100 acres of land, not

quite all of which is available for peaches, and yet last year he cleared \$36,000 from his crop of peaches on this farm. This is \$360 an acre profit, and it will readily be seen that such returns justify pretty liberal treatment for the orchard. One block of five acres of Elberta peach-

es will return a clear profit of \$5,000 this year, or \$1,000 to the acre. The fruit from this orchard is all shipped to Boston and sold there, notwithstanding Chicago is not 100 miles away.

Every package of fruit that is sent to

market is perfect." It is packed on the are sold at home at whatever price they will bring, as Mr. Morrill believes it is cheaper to throw the calls away than to send mixed fruit to market. The way by which this orchard has been

made so profitable is simple. Good varieties are chosen, the land is put in perfect condition and liberally fertilized from year to year, and constant attention is paidto cultivation.

The friend who distribute five acres set forth told us that while the five acres of Elbertas were being picked for the third Tit-Bits.

time this season the trees yet seemed to be carrying a full crop. This gentleman knows what a full crop is, too, for he is a fruit grower himself and accustomed to

judge in such matters. The fruit business is only overdone when the fruit is sent to market as it comes from the tree, unassorted and packed in an unattractive manner. Mr. Morrill's success is worth thinking over and his methods worth following.

#### Dairy Notes.

Success in the dairy is not all cow. -Judicious feeding does not imply excessive feeding. -A cow must be a hearty eater to be a

good producer. -Driving cows in a hurry is a money

losing operation. -Increase the food as long as the of milk increases. -The more a cow is exposed the less

milk she will give.

—In feeding assimilation is the only true measure of value.

-The rich quality of a cow's milk in largely born with her.

-Milk secretion should not be greatly ncouraged before calving.

-It is the milk from the fresh cow that produces the most perfect flavor. -A variety of food often gives a better return than the chemical analysis of the

food would indicate. -Cows do not eat alike nor act alike. and the wise dairyman will make due allowance for all peculiarities. -What the milk cow requires is good

food in variety, regularity and enough of it: feed succulent food for milk. -The best dairy cow is the one that produces the most butter fat every welve months on the least feed.

-The quality of the butter depends more upon the skill of the operator than the particular plan of operation.

#### Father's Employment.

"What's your husband doin' now?" "Well," answered Mrs. Corntossel, 'pears to me like he ain't doin' much of honor of an honest man who has made a anythin' except scoldin' our boy Josh fur reputation that sells the fruit. The culls not bein more industrious."—Washington

#### The Cause of the Cry.

Mrs. Naggsby (impatiently ca" ag)-Nora, drop everything at once and

Nora—Yes, ma'am. Mrs. Naggsby—Now, what's the baby



There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

# AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is a speedy and sure cure for La Grippe, Acute Colds, and Coughs of all kinds. No remedy could be more prompt in its action. The first dose relieves, a few doses cure. There is no long experimenting, no tedious waiting for results. You feel better at once.

#### Three Bottles Saved Two Lives

"My wife was troubled with a deep-seated cough on her lungs for three ears. One day I thought of how Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved the years. One day I thought of how Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved the life of my sister after the doctors had all given her up to die. So I purchased two bottles, and it cured my wife completely. It took only one bottle to cure my sister. So you see that three bottles (one dollar each) saved two lives. We all send you our heartfelt thanks for what you have done for us."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

#### One Dollar Saved a Boy

"On the 17th of May, 1894, one of my sons was taken suddenly and severely ill. He could not even get into the house alone. Two hours afterwards he commenced to spit blood, had a high fever, and was for some time entirely unconscious. I had some Cherry Pectoral in the house and gave him a dose. The next morning we could hardly see any sign of life in him. I drove to town and brought back with me two of the best physicians. They prescribed some medicine for him, but I was not satisfied with it, and threw it away and continued giving the boy the Cherry Pectoral. I paid the doctors ten dollars, but it all went for nothing. I paid one dollar for your Cherry Pectoral, and it saved my boy's life. I am very glad and most thankful that I have this opportunity to let people know what your medicines have done for me in my family."—C. G. ANDERSON, Pukwana, So. Dak.

#### Two Bottles Cured

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold by heedlessly exposing myself and by neglecting it. The cold settled on my lungs, and was so severe that I was coughing and spitting incessantly. Finally, after spitting up phlegm, I began spitting up both blood and phlegm. I became alarmed and began trying various remedies, but all without success. One day I took up your almanac and read of some person who was cured of spitting blood by your Cherry Pectoral. The result was I bought a bottle, and began feeling its good effects right away. The desire to cough was lessened, and after taking two bottles I was cured.

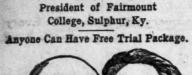
"I now recommend it to any one in need of such a medi-

"I now recommend it to any one in need of such a medi-cine."—C. COFFEY, San Francisco, Cal.

Three sizes: 25c., 5oc., \$1.00. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give ne your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Aven Co., Lowell, Mass.

# Makes Hair Grow.

\*After Being Bald Thirty Years, Found A Remedy That Completely Covered My Scalp With New Natural Hair," Says the President of Fairmount College, Sulphur, Ky.





The above cut shows for itself what the remedies will do. If you have any doubts about Mr. Turner's case you are at liberty to write him. We don't ask you to take our word for it. The remedy has cured thousands and no one need have any fear that it is farmful in any way. The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medyour name and address to the Altenheim Med-lcal Dispensary, 2,057 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, inclosing a two-cent stamp Cincinnati, Ohio, inclosing a two-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

# CHERIDANTION POWDER

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it, it will keep chickens strong and healthy; will make your pullets lay early; is worth its weight in gold for molting hens and prevents liseases. It costs only one-tenth cent a day

# MAKE HENS LAY

No matter what kind of foods you use, mix with it Sheridan's Powder. It will increase your profit this winter when the price for eggs is high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs. Sold by druggists, grocers and feed-dealers.



Free. Post-paid, M. K. Boyer's book on Poultry Diseases and Treatment. If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack, 25 cents; five, 31. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Bix cans, exp. pd., \$5. Sample best poultry paper sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Eoston, Mass.







Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



BONE CUTTERS on the market for the purpose. The principle employed is similar in all our bone catters—horizontal cylinders, knives in cutter head always in sight, and the only practical automatic feed on the market. We manufacture nine different sizes for hand and power, ranging in price from \$6.75 to \$29.50. Sent on trial. Bend for casalogue. Sent ANDARD GREEN BONE AND VEGETABLE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass., U.S.A.









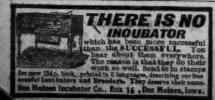
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FOWLS AND EGGS Landsor Rance in 1899.
FOWLS AND EGGS Landsor Rance in the Send Se for liberated outslosses. FOR SALE CHAS. GAMMERDINGER, Bex 54, Columbus, O. Mantide. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

# Bee Keeping

es and profits, is the theme of that excellend handsome illustrated magazine, GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. e send a free rample copy, a Book on Bee Cul-re and book on bee supplies to all who name this

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio ase Mention Green's Fruit Grower.





Strange Dogs Attacking Chickens.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Yesterday a large dog entered our rounds and attacked our Plymouth Rock birds savagely. Several birds were disabled before we could frighten the dog away. This occurred in broad daylight. An hour or two later the same dog madhis appearance again and was driven away. I was not at home at the time. I have located my double-barreled shot gun, with cartridge loaded with buckshot, so that if he calls again he will get a warm recep-

I am told by a friend that he has lost this season sixteen high-bred chickens, which were destroyed by one wild dog which was supposed to live in a swamp, and is not owned by any person. This dog had made repeated visits to his place, and each time destroyed a number of birds. Finally my friend watched for him with a gun, but the dog did not make his ap-pearance at all until 2 o'clock in the morn-

My friend shot the dog twice with bird shot, at close range, and the dog dropped as if dead. My friend approached the dog and kicked what he supposed to be the lifeless body of the dog, but next morning when he went out to bury him he could find no trace of him, nothing but a pool of blood where he had lain when shot. The dog recovered from his wounds sufficiently to appear again and again at the yard of my friend, destroying later numerous chickens, but never after that did he

come within gunshot.

Those who are troubled with dogs destroying their fowls should provide themselves with a shot gun, and cartridges loaded with buckshot. Then make sure that the first encounter destroys the life of the dog. If the dog falls at the first shot, blow his head off with the next shot so that you may be certain he will not come to life to repeat his attacks.

#### Forcing the Egg Supply.

It is not such a difficult matter to make the hens lay in summer as in winter, but, nevertheless, a little careful forcing will make every hen lay just a few more eggs a week, and they represent the extra profits paid for knowledge of the business, says the American Cultivator. Forcing the hens to lay eggs is simply

assisting nature to perform its work in the highest degree. We supply them with the needed elements to make eggs. All the so-called tonics and stimulants do little or no good unless food of the right kind is supplied. The tonics may increase the appetite and stimulants may force the system to more active work, but the gain is only temporary, and in the end a reaction is more than likely to follow. If the right toods are given the tonics and stimulants may on occasion do good, but as a rule a healthy hen needs neither. It is only when she is run down and not in good condition that she requires either a tonic or a

All this being taken for granted, the work of forcing the egg yield resolves it-self into careful methods in feeding the hens. They must be given food that will not all go to fat, and if in spite of the lency to fatten up too rapidly they must be forced to take more exercise. Keep the laying hens busy in scratching a good part more. Feed them plenty of ground green bone, pulverized shells, grit and green things. All of these, including scraps of meat, contain the elements needed by the laying hens. Be more careful in feeding corn, which is sure to produce more fat than eggs, and the bread, meal and similar fattening articles. After one has fed the birds liberally, force them to take plenty of exercise and, attending to their general health, there is little more that can be done. That is about all the forcing that will pay. There are other artificial methods, but their utility is rather doubtful.-Anne C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

#### Points In Poultrydom.

-Ducks require soft, succulent food, says the Western Fruit Grower.

-Take your choice and breed it pure. -The duck industry is gradually grow-

Steer clear of the fellow who knows it

-Never risk valuable eggs with pullets -A good poultryman always has something to sell -Use insect powder freely around your

setting hens. -Granulated charcoal should be given the youngsters daily. -Have you raised any green feed for your fowls this winter? -Spade up your yards every now and

then and keep them pure. -If you notice your chicks becoming droopy, look out for lice.

-Chicks with large combs do not make the best of broilers.

-Whole grain fed constantly to young chicks will sometimes cause leg weakness. -Do not crowd your chicks in the brooders if you want to grow plump broilers. -As an appetizer scatter millet seed in

litter on the pen floor and see the youngsters hustle. -Never give your chicks "sloppy" food, but so that it will crumble when thrown

on the feed board, -If you desire eggs through the win-ter months, provide green feed, such as of cabbage in one of your laying houses and watch the birds go for it.

Formula Used by Dealers in Preserving Eggs, Widely Sold For \$5.00.

Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use. The idea of all of them is to keep air out of the eggs, as by such absence of oxygen decay can be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cool, dark place. The standard method most used by speculators and dealers is to put eggs in lime water. The process is as follows, this recipe having been widely sold at \$5, under pledge of secrecy: Take two gallons of water, twelve pounds of unalacked lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquid has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off clear liquid, leaving the sediment at sence of oxygen decay can be arrested for

the bottom. Take for the above amount of liquid five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, salt peter and an ounce alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water and add to the mixture about twenty gallons of pure lime water. This will about fill a cider barrel. Put the eggs in carefully so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. This amount of liquid will preserve 150 dozen of eggs. It is not necessary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller package of eggs, but they can be put in at any time they can be obtained fresh. The same liquid should be used only once.-Michigan Tradesman.

# POULTRY NOTES

Old lime mortar is good for the hens. Feed gritty buckwheat to the hens. Put new nest material in place of the

Save the poultry droppings for the gar-Every fowl that dies of disease should buried or burned. Make the hens scratch all day, except

when they are laying. In fattening a small number of fowls, they should be closely confined. Deformities in poultry, a writer claims, s likely due to hereditary influence. If you will change your methods you

will not be as likely to want to change your breed. Never put old roosters among the hens n a coop in which you ship live poultry to market.

Some writers claim that there is no oney in pigeon breeding. We cannot see why there is not.

When possible, exterminate the rat as

soon as he appears on your premises. He

is a prolific breeder. The poultry keeper who has not been feeding his pullets well, will now see his mistake. Growing chicks should be fed all they will eat. Clean up the poultry house. The Poultry Monthly suggests that a couple

inches of the dirt be taken out, and fresh dirt supplied. Good suggestion. The germs of poultry diseases may be carried on the shoes from one place to another .- Plowman.

#### Banana Apple.

Charles A. Green sends us a specimen o the Banana apple, which he called just in the right condition for eating. This apple was excellent in quality, of high flavor, with a distinct banana taste. It is also very handsome.-Rural New Yorker.

#### Asparagus Culture.

radishes and turnips, at first, but since one planting endures for ten to twenty years, it pays for the extra care required during the first year or two. It is not necessary to start a plantation from the seed as there are plenty of reliable persons who make a business of supplying one and two-year-old plants, and at very reasonable prices. In a small way asparagus is grown in beds four feet wide. large scale it is grown in the field like any other crop, with rows four feet apart and plants eighteen to twenty-four in the row. In the South the plants may be set out in November. When plants are obtained from Northern localities, it may be in March or later before the plants can

be moved from the nursery. A good sandy loam is the best soil for asparagus. The soil should be deeply broken, working in a liberal application of ground hull ashes, a peck each of ashes and bone roots and spread out the remaining roots evenly in every direction in the down firmly, sprinkling in at the same time bone meal freely. Finish with covering the are preferable, but two-year-old may be used with advantage if put in properly. If the bed is not mulched at once with pine or other straw, weeds must be kept down

with the hoe or harrow. Let the plants grow all they will the following year and the next generally. In the autumn after the frost kills the tops, cut these off nearly to the ground and pile and burn so as to destroy any seeds that ing as one or two-year-old plants were need is indicated by inferior growth. Conover's Colossal is a good enough variety, Moore's are preferred by other growers. With good cultivation there is really but little difference between the various sorts. S. A. Cook, Ga., in American Agricul-

#### An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' many ministers of the gospel testify to its —If you desire eggs through the winter months, provide green feed, such as cabbage, turnips, etc. Hang up a head cabbage, turnips, etc. Hang up a head cabbage in one of your laying houses. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor tract without seeing even a chipmunk, Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor tract without seeing even a chipmunk, of the Farmers' Magazine, gives similar but finally on arriving at a point near the testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curato you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1,164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from any form of

good as his. My neighbor has paid me \$2, since my trees from your numeries are better than his, bought of an agent, at higher prices.—Robert Rankin.

Our Hunting Club Stories.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"In the last woodcock hunt which I tol you about, where we entered the birch clearing near the old water trough," said the gray-haired man, "I forgot to state that my friend and I hunted over the same tract where we had killed such a large number of woodcocks on the previous day, wait for him longer. and only found here and there a scattere bird, bagging only seven wooococks in all. If we had visited that tract one day earlier we probably would not have struck the birds. These birds were migrating and were simply stopping over for res and food. I have often found woodcoo in large numbers at a certain place on a certain day, but have never been able to find the birds there on any other occasion. They had simply stopped a short time in their flight southward.

"One time a friend and I were hunting woodcock at Shelbyville, N. J., on the state line between New Jersey and New York. Just over the line in New York state there is a large swamp through which a creek flowed sluggishly; occasion ally this small creek would swell out into little ponds surrounded with marsh, and here we found a large number of woodcocks, and carried home full bags. That day we saw four men from New York city take out of this swamp forty woodcocks. "In those days the season for woodcock

hunting opened much earlier than at present. Indeed, the birds in July and August are not large enough to be quick of flight, and are too easily brought down by the hunter. I think it wise to make the opening day for woodcock hunting later, as it is at present. Then again in July and August the weather is apt to be hot, and since in the dense swamps there is very little air circulating, it is almost impossible for a man accustomed to city life long endure the physical strain demanded in climbing over logs, pushing his way through bushes and briers, and wading through soft boggy ground. The bracing favorable and delightful for hunting, and the dogs do much better work as the weather becomes cooler, following scent much better after the fall rains have descended.

"You will think from the stories I have told you that I have hunted over a wide range of country, and such is the fact. I have not related half of my hunting experiences. I was once hunting for partridge in the Cayuga lake region, when my dog raised a covey of, perhaps, twenty partridge. They were evidently the mother and her entire brood, but they were well grown and well able to take care of themselves, swift of wing and wary, it being quite late in the fall, but before the leaves and fallen. When the birds rose no trace of the dog could be seen in the underbrush. My friend and I dropped two of the birds. During the afternoon, by following them up over a wide range, we secured nine more, which we considered a good day's

"The next day we continued our hunting without much success, but finally found it necessary to cross an opening in a large maple wood where a peculiar thickstemmed, yellow-blossoming plant, familiar to all hunters, grew in abundance, covering brush and stumps completely from view. We could not see our dog in this labyrinth, and had no idea of finding woodcock there, but to our surprise the birds began to pop up and we killed a dozen in that spot before leaving it.

"In hunting after partridge, woodcock and quail, which has been my favorite sport, I have often struck pieces of tim ber in which black and gray squirrels could be seen occasionally. I remember once coming upon an old sugar camp in a large maple and beech grove. Just before arriving at the camp a big gray squirrel darted out from under my feet and scampered up a tree before I could raise my gun or collect my thoughts. The tree hapbone, mixed bone from dust up to pieces pened to be a big oak. I hid myself in the large as a pea and even much larger. With camp and watched the tree for some time. the bone also, hardwood ashes, or cotton By and by I saw the squirrel moving along a limb at the top of the big oak. I fired to every fifteen or twenty square feet. Lay at him and he almost fell from the branch off broad furrows two feet apart, if in holding on simply by one fore-foot, shakbeds, and deep enough so that the tops ing his hind feet as though in pain. Of of the plants will be three inches below the surface. Trim off all long and broken moment, and did not fire another shot. To my astonishment after a little delay the squirrel mounted the branch again and trench, throw in a little soil and tamp down firmly, sprinkling in at the same time darted off as though not hurt. I do not remember another instance similar to this. Usually if a squirrel shot at in a tree has plants evenly. One-year-old plants I think the appearance of being wounded serious

ly, he falls after brief delay. "Of late years squirrels have been thinned out more seriously than most other game, since they can be more easily seen and killed than many birds that move about the country. Squirrels become at tached to certain localities and often spend their entire lives there, while partridge quail and woodcock move about, being seen one day here and another day far away mature. The second or third fear, accord- Surely squirrels migrate, particularly when their food gives out in a certain locality used, cutting may begin, but this should in large numbers, swimming streams, not not be too close. After that, take all that hesitating any risk of life or limb to reach you can get. Top-dressings of any good a desired point many miles away, often manure should be given every winter if its leaving one state for another, and yet this does not interfere with my theory that squirrels have a habitation where they but Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth and live, rear their young, and never move

"Not long ago an honest man working for me, learning I was something of a hunter, told me that he knew of a certain woodland where there were a large number of squirrels. Drawing him out by questioning I found that he had often passed through this timber on his way to work, and he scarcely ever passed through without seeing more or less of these gray squirrels. One fine October day I hitched Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a up my horse and drove nearly twelve miles to this woodland, having in mind the many squirrels I had bagged in boyhood, and desiring once more to bring home a nice ous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' string. On arriving at the woodland in standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, near habitation; indeed, cattle were browsmany ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the ing a good place to hunt squirrels, and yet

cottage where my workman formerly re-

njoying our visit mere including many new acquaintances. Amor hese was a local physician who was reat hunter. He would come over at t on our piazza and tell hunting storie and I would go over on his piazza as all him hunting stories. Finding that

of a place where we could find squirrels and that he would go out with me some day. He made several appointments and day. He made several appointments and I had secured a gun and ammunition, and I had secured a gun and ammunition and the last I had secured a gun and ammunition, and made full arrangements to go, but the last moment some patient would call him away and I was doomed to disappointment. After several postponements he finally told me that, since my stay was limited, he thought I had better go alone, and not

"He pointed out the way as nearly as possible, and told me where to inquire, etc. I tramped for several hours and finally arrived at a beautiful piece of timber, situated on a hillside, or mountain side, as some would call it. At the border of the woods was a big stone wal surmounted by rails, and within sight were numerous chestnut, hickory nut and beech nut trees. Squirrel hunter as I was, this seemed to me to be an ideal spot for squirrels. As I moved along in the open field by the side of this stone wall that bordered the forest, I expected every moment to see a black or gray squirrel running along the fence, or jumping from branch to branch of the tall chestnuts which were loaded with fruit. In boyhoo I have seen gray and black squirrels feeding high up in the top of the hickory nu and chestnut trees, or gnawing off the stems of the fruit causing it to fall in showers upon the leaves below. After wards they would descend and gather the fruit, hiding it as I supposed for their winter supply. "Being somewhat wearled with my long

march, I entered the woods and hid myself behind some low bushes. It was nov about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After waiting a few moments I began to hear red squirrels chipper about me, and chipmunks came out and looked saucily at me from the top of stumps and the ends of projecting rails. This seemed to me to be encouraging, and reminded me of old times kept quiet, expecting soon to see som black squirrels, and had not long to wait. By and by I heard a rustling of leaves in the distance, and soon a monstrous black squirrel, with a tail that seemed to be eighteen inches long, came dancing on diagonally toward me, now stopping to listen, then gracefully loping forward. This fine squirrel was beyond the range of my gun, and soon began to move in an opposite diection. I saw that if I was to put him in my game bag I would have to move at once, and I therefore made a dash for him. He was evidently some distance from the tree in which he lived. He ran up a chestnut tree and began to jump from one tree to another from the ends of the over-reaching branches. It was all I could do to keep up with him, although I was fleet Finally, after he had passed nearly a dozen trees, he made a long leap to reach another tree, when I fired and down he came.

"I consider the shooting of squirrels when they are running along branches of rees, or leaping from one tree to another, about as good shooting as taking birds upon the wing. It is certainly very exciting to attempt to shoot a squirrel which is making desperate efforts to escape through the branches of thickly growing trees, where a large portion of the time he is out of sight

"Later on I bagged a fine gray squirrel and started for the home of my friend, having passed a very enjoyable afternoon. If my friend had been with me he doubtless would have taken me to some more favorable spot where we could have secured more game.'

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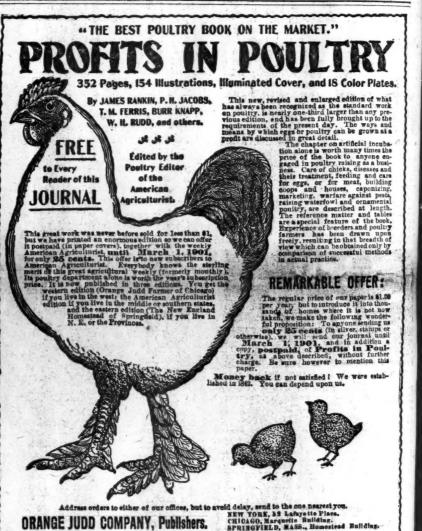
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CORRESPONDENCE.

Allow me to say that your paper is all

right as it is. It just suits me. I could

not change it in any way to improve it

for my taste. It is one of the best papers

cussed. Do not change it to please any one, but go ahead as you are doing now.

-From your subscriber, Samuel W. Cook,

I like every department of your paper,

which I prize very highly. I am one of

the first in this locality to subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower. Since I began to

ake your paper, a large number of people

living in this locality have learned of its value and have subscribed for it. All sub-

seemed to me you might like to publish it

It would seem there must be a mistake

and sent so far and yet lived. More like-

It also shows, if true, how little the de-

partment appreciated what this consul was

endeavoring to do for our country, and I

think he should receive more praise and,

if living, should know that the people of

not only California but throughout the

United States now realize the great benefit

derived from his interest taken in this

If living, I believe your readers would

like to know where and from where he

hailed when sent as consul, etc.-A sub-

scriber to your paper, W. C. Baird, Ohio.

Reply: Since we have published an ac-

count of the origin of the navel orange

similar to the one you enclose, we do not think best to publish your article, therefore

return it to you with thanks for your

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Making Fires.

A stove which is kept continually run-

the range gives out when it is kept burn-

ing night and day at one-half or one-quar

ter force. When it is wanted at full force

for baking, the draughts are all reversed

and a little extra coal is added. Such a

fire does all the work of a new fire with

out as much coal as the new fire needs to

give out very little heat, less than a kero-

sene or gasolene stove, when the dampers are turned off, and which, when needed,

can be speedily started into full working

force. These ranges are no more expen-

sive than ranges that must be kindled

fresh every day. The secret of running

these ranges at a minimum expenditure of

coal and giving out of heat consists in the

Killed for a Sheep.

Small Boy-I've got a stummick-ache.

couldn't have no worse stummick-ache I got now.—Philadelphia Press.

that green apple.

To Two or Three Hundred Thrifty Persons.

ly it was six young trees with roots.

ed, considering all the topics dis

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Albert S. Otto, Penn.

if true.

freak of nature.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Audrey knoweth naught of books Naught to captivate the wise; But the soul of goodness looks, Through the quiet of her eyes.

Audrey.

She can bake and she can knit, Cunningly she wields the broom, All her pleasure is to sit In a neatly order'd room.

Touchstone, shaping a career, Shines at each exclusive house; "Such a clever man, my dear, Tied to—just a 'country mouse!" "Married ere he dreamed of us, Ere he knew what gifts he had— Strange that Fate should yoke him And very, very, very sad!"

Touchstone (let them mark it well)—
When the social round is trod,
Bored by dame and demoiselle—
Goes home softly, praising God.
—T. H. W. Crosland.

#### Her Reason.

She-When I go to get an ice-cream soda I generally get three.

He-Why is that? She-Well, I first take the flavor I ordered last; and then I go back and take the ones I changed my mind about.-Indianapolis Journal.

#### Chimney Swallows.

The chimney "swallow" is a swift and quite a different order of bird from a scribers in this place say as I do, that swallow. It does not perch, as the swal-Green's Fruit Grower would be the last low does, but passes the greater part of paper of all which they would stop taking. I shall send you some new sub- of insects on the wing, and is said to fly scribers for the new year. My best on the nest and off it, instead of alighting wishes to you and your many readers .- on it, as a swallow and other perching birds do. It builds its nests, as every one knows who is familiar with old country houses, on the inside chimneys. This is a recent habit of these birds. Their nat-Enclosed I send you a clipping regarding ural retreats are dark caves or hollow the origin of seedless or navel oranges trees, and their use of chimneys is an ilthat to me was very interesting, and it lustration of the readiness which birds so often exhibit to take advantage of improvements. The nest of the chimney swift is a bracket-like affair, which is glued to about the shoots being cut from the trees the bricks by the gummy saliva of the bird. The feet of this bird are almost useless, and it might be more appropriately called the "footless swallow" than the true swallow, which also has small, undeveloped feet, while its wings are long and powerful. In feeding its young the swift supports itself by the long spines at the end of its tail, as a woodpecker does when he climbs. The frail nests of the swift often fall down to the bottom of the chimneys. There is but one species of the swift in the Northern United States. The bird most nearly allied to the swift is the beautiful but pugnacious little humming bird, of which also one species only is found in the Northern United States east of the Mississippi.-Tribune.

#### Old People in The Home.

kindness.

We publish your letter since it calls at-I don't know anything more conducive to omfort on a farm than a real old grandtention to the justice of giving full credit father, says the New York Tribune. A to those people who interest themselves in farmer who is blessed with an old father bringing valuable new fruits to the attenor father-in-law ought to be happy as long tion of the public.-Editor Green's Fruit as the old man lives, for it is he who oversees all the chores and looks out that nothing is forgotten. It is he who repairs the old fences, grafts and trims the trees, pets the animals and is ready to give good ad-I am a little late to tell you my opinion vice whenever needed.

of Green's Fruit Grower. I think it is No family circle is complete without a one of the best papers ever published, but small fruits. I am a new beginner. I like to know all the good advice about growing trees and how to take care of them. How to destroy insects and other them. How to destroy insects and other troublesome pests. Now, I want you to answer me a question. I have some apple trees and on the trunks and some larger come childless old folks and make grandanswer me a question. I have some apple trees and on the trunks and some larger limbs where there has been a limb cut fathers and grandmothers of them.

This talking about having a father and off there is a small hole, and sap runs out of it. It is a kind of sticky sub-Reply: I have no experience with the an who lived to be ninety and was so lame trouble you speak of, and cannot advise she had to use a crutch, and yet that womyou. I do not consider it serious.—Editor Fruit Grower.

an pared all the fruit and potatoes, did all the patching, sewed all the carpet rags. the patching, sewed all the carpet rags, and knit besides. Indeed, there were few moments when her fingers were not employed, to say nothing of the good advice

she had for those around her. When I was a little girl the greatest orrow of my life was that I had no grandning wastes very little heat in comparison father or grandmother. I visited several with one which is kindled daily or even farms, and always envied the little girls three times a week. Every time a fire in who had grandparents. It is an estabthe kitchen range is built over there is an lished fact that children brought up where immense loss of fuel, and the kitchen is there are grandparents make our truest, heated up far beyond any requirement of best'and wisest men and women. It pays Put a baking or boiling. These new fires kindled to keep an old man or woman in the home,

on special days during the week give out if for nothing but influence. more heat than any continuous fire such as There may be some old people cranky and queer. If so, ten chances to one it is because they receive queer, cranky treatment. If treated with due consideration I have always found them most gentle and amiable. Whenever I go to ever such a beautiful farmhouse, there is always something missing if there is no old grandkindle it up. There are many kitchen ranges to be found in market now which father or grandmother there. God bless the dear old people, and make us more gen tle and patient with them; for they were gentle and patient with us when we were too young and helpless to take care of our-

Esau Buck and the Buck Saw.

An old farmer of Arkansas, whose sons proper management of draughts, which so had all grown up and left him, hired a lew cooks seem to understand .- Tribune. young man by the name of Esau Buck to help him on the farm, says the Globe-Democrat. On the evening of the first day they hauled up a small load of poles for wood and unloaded them between the garden and the barnyard. The next morn-Old Gentleman-What's the matter, son? ing the old man said to the hired man; Old Gentleman-No wonder. Stop eating Esau, I am going to town to-day and while Small Boy-No, I won't. I might as well I am gone you may saw up that wood and keep the old ram out of the garden. When git some pleasure out of it, 'cause I the old man had gone, Esau went out to saw the wood, but when he saw the saw he wouldn't saw it. When Esau saw the saw he saw that he couldn't saw it with that saw. Esau looked around for another saw, but that was the only saw he saw, so he didn't saw it. When the old man came home he says to Esau, did you saw the wood? Esau said: I saw the wood, but I wouldn't saw it; for when I saw the saw, I saw that I couldn't saw with that saw, so I didn't saw it. The old man saw, so I didn't saw it. The old man went out to see the saw, and when he saw the saw he saw that Esau couldn't saw with that saw. When Esau saw that the old man saw that he couldn't saw with the saw, Esau picked up the ax and chopped up the wood and made a see-saw. Buck, and when he came home he hung the buck saw for Esau Buck on the saw buck by the see-saw. Just at this time Esau Buck saw the old buck in the garden eating cabbage, and when driving him from the garden to the barnyard Esau Buck saw the buck saw on the saw buck by the see-saw, and Esau stopped to examine the new buck saw. Now, when the old buck saw Esau Buck looking at the new buck saw on the saw buck by the see-saw, he made a dive for Esau, missed Esau, hit the see-saw, knocked the see-saw against Esau Buck, who fell on the buck saw on the saw buck

by the see-saw. Now, when the old man's saw the old buck dive at Esau Buck and miss Esau and hit the see-saw and knock the see-saw against Esau and Esau Buck fall on the buck saw on the saw buck by the see-saw, he picked up the ax to kill the old buck, but the buck saw him coming, and dodged the blow, and countered on the old man's stomach; knocked the old man over the see-saw onto Esau Buck, who was getting up with the buck saw off the saw buck by the see-saw, and knocked Esau Buck and the buck saw onto the saw buck by the see-saw, crippled Esau Buck, broke the buck saw and the saw buck and the see-saw. Now, when the old buck saw the completeness of his victhe buck saw and the saw buck and the see-saw, he quietly turned around, went back and jumped into the garden again and ate up what was left of the old man's

#### Killed by a Farmer.

cabbage.

John Mitchell, a laborer, aged 40 years, having a wife and three children living at Wappinger Falls, was killed last night in front of a chicken coop on the farm of but any kind of a firm mattress is better W. V. Brown, says the Democrat and than one that is too soft. Above all, do Chronicle. Mr. Brown had been troubled not overfurnish the bedroom.' by chicken thieves for some time. District Attorney Wood investigated the killing of Mitchell and said the facts were that the farmer had lain in wait with a shot-gun to catch the thief who had been robbing his coop. He saw a man carrying several chickens come out of the coop and ordered him to halt. The man, who was Mitchell, started to run and the farmer fired. He said that he intended to fire over the man's head to frighten him, but aimed too low and the charge entered his neck, killing him instantly. Brown was held in \$1,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury. Mitchell came of a good family, but of late has been drinking hard and lived apart from his family

#### Gems.

-As men, we are all equal in the presence of death.-Lyman. -He sleeps well that knows not that he sleeps ill .- Publius Syrus. -Amid a multitude of projects, no plan

is devised .- Publius Syrus. -There is no such thing as being proud before man and humble before God. -When Fortune is on our side, popular

favor bears her company.—Publius Syrus.

—If each man had the spirit of self-surrender, the spirit of the cross, it would not matter to him whether he were doing the work of the main spring or one of the inferior parts. It is his duty to try and be himself, simply try to do his own duty. -F. W. Robertson.

-There are many who would die for

Christ, but in these times He calls for men willing to live for Him. What is needed to-day is a higher heroism, a nobler, more costly martyrdom—that of the living sacrifice, the sustained resolve, the renewed self-giving, the daily consecration .-Josiah Strong.

-It is pleasant to think that this best of all service for others we can render even when unable to do any active work in their behalf. A "shut in" who can run no errands and lift away no burdens and speak no words of cheer to busy toilers and sore strugglers in the great world can yet pray for them, and God will send truest help.—J. R. Miller. -To live content with small means, to

grandfather to poke the fires, to sit in a seek elegance rather than luxury, refine-corner and tell delightful stories of the ment rather than fashion, to bear all cheerspeak gently; in a word, to let the spiritual unbidden and unseen grow up through the common—this is to be my symphony!—Rev. William Henry Channing.

could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops in that time.

## Rescued From Drink.

Hereic Work of a Girl in Saying Her Brother From Drunkenness.

Remedy in His Coffee and Without His Knowledge of the Secret Was Completely Cured.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conqueror. Miss Mary Roberts, of 1,633 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., will gladly tell any lady who will write her how she saved her brother from ruin, and her words burn with a new hope to every worden who would rescue a son, brother or woman who would rescue a son, brother husband from the scourge of drunkenness.



"May every mother, sister or daughter learn from my experience, is my devout hope, and in thus making public the story of our private misfortune and subsequent blessings lis my earnest desire that every woman read in my words the way to happiness not only for herself but for the man who is struggling with the curse of liquor upon him. Dr. Haines, who discovered Golden Specific, is deserving of woman's homage, and I am glad to know that he will send a free trial package of the remedy to every woman who writes him.

"Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 3,120 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain, sealed package and thus you can begin the cure at once. "The remedy is odoriess and tasteless and you need have no fear of discovery."

Florida, For full and free information about Florida, write A. O. MACDONELL, Jacksonville Fla. For health and enjoyment visit Tampa or West Coast.

75c KNIFE AND 60c SHEARS, \$1.00. Every M. & C. from razor steel, file-tested, warranted. This cut is exact size of 75-cent strong knife. To start you we will send you one for 48c.; a r \$2. postpaid. Best7-inc shears, 60c. This knife an shears, 60c. This knife an exact size of 75-cent strong knife.

#### The Ideal Bed Chamber.

"The importance of the sleeping and bathing arrangements of a house is not half appreciated," writes Maria Parloa, in the November Ladies' Home Journal, giving some suggestions as to furnishing the

"Every bedroom should be provided with the essentials for healthful sleep and the daily sponge bath. As nearly as possible, the room should be kept free from anything that would tend to contaminate the air. It should be as large as one can afford, and the windows so arranged that they may be opened at the top and bottom. If possible the floor should be bare and the rugs so small that they can be taken outdoors with ease for cleaning and airing. Everything about the room should be washable. The bed should be light and fitted with strong casters, so that it may be readily moved; the springs ought to be firm and strong, and the mattress of a kind that will not allow the heaviest part of the body to sink, and so cause the sleeper to lie in a cramped position. My own preference is for a cheap, hard mattress next the springs and a light one of hair on this,

#### Plant Fruit Trees.

For the past two seasons in many of

the Middle States, Pennsylvania for one,

the apple crop has been such a good one

that to many farmers it is the first good

crop for many years, says the Practical

Farmer. This has encouraged the growers

so much that, with the additional fact that the call for them was very good, a great many of them are going to plant more trees. There is lots of room for more trees in the older section of the state named; as is the case, no doubt, elsewhere. orchards generally are old and neglected. There are but few up-to-date orchards, the lisappointments in obtaining a crop year after year leading to a neglect of the trees and failure to set out more. Much of the failure spoken of has been due to the ravages of the curculio, and a great deal of recent successful crops is due to the spraying of trees which some orchardists now practice regularly. It is quite true that the larger number of farmers who had good crops last year did not spray, nor have ever sprayed; nevertheless, it is the spraying of their neigh-bors that has made their crops. Just think of the millions of insects destroyed by the one who sprays his trees systematically! These millions are so many less to prey on the fruit of those who do not spray. Yet it is quite common to hear a farmer claim that he does not spray, yet he gets a good crop. It is more than likely that in states where spraying has been carried on to a large extent for some years, a season could be let go without spraying without much shortening of the crop. The one about to plant should make sure of a probable market for what he may raise. He will be much better posted in regard to this matter if he be terested reader of a good horticultural

#### Cold Storage Buildings

Mr. Charles A. Green: I wish to know something about cold storage for fruit-how to build one, the cost, etc.—say one that will hold from one to two thousand pounds. Can one of that size be built upon a farm and hold the proper temperature, and keep fruit from rotting? Fruit in this locality was unusually fine this sea-son, but matured and rotted before it could be cared for. Some was shipped to other points and placed in storage, but thousands of bushels rotted from lack of proper facilities for keeping. I like your Fruit off there is a small hole, and sap runs out of it. It is a kind of sticky substance. What is the disease? Is there any remedy for it. Please answer this.—

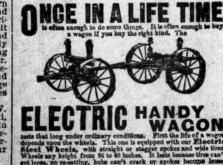
A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become birdless man could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping. I knew an old woman yet, unless he world should become birdless man could have bedridden, who didn't earn more than the cost of keeping in the cost of keeping in the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the destruction in the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a specific to the cost of knew and provide have a spe so kind as to give me any information you can on that subject and I will be greatly obliged .- Yours very respectfully, F. H. Maxam.

Reply: The only cold storage for apples, pears, and other like fruit I know of is the expensive cold storage houses of cities, worked by expensive machinery in connection with ammonia. Every season I am storing Baldwin apples in one of these cold storage houses, paying fifty cents per barrel from October to May. If they are taken out in mid-winter the charges are the same. This cold storage company does. not advise putting Greenings in cold storage, since they are liable to sweat and turn brown. Although they will not rot in this condition, they are not marketable. There have been many plans for build-

ing cheaper cold storage houses for farmers and fruit growers, which are kept cold by the use of ice and scientific ventilation, but I have never heard of one of these buildings which has been particularly successful. The man who will invent some method of cold storage for fruits in buildings of moderate size, economical enough for the use of small fruit growersand farmers, will do a good thing for the country and for himself.

A building was once constructed at Lockport, N. Y., the center of which consisted of a large bin heavily supported from beneath, in which water was allowed to enter slowly during freezing weather, until the bln was full of solid ice. The apples were stored below, and it was confidently hoped that this scheme would be successful, but I learned that it was not.

At present the best substitute for cold storage houses which I can recommend for the small fruit grower, or farmer, is a small cellar not connected with his house, or barn, which can be kept as near the freezing point as possible without freezing. This building can be built over an



THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE.
Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book. "Farm Saviage."
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 91 Quincy, Ille Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

c. Pruning,75c.; bud-rafting,25c. Prun-ing shears, 75c. Send for 80 page free list and "How to Use a Razor."

# WONDERFUL CURES BY SWAMP-ROOT.

perform her necessary work, who is

always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she

can stand. It is a boon to the weak and

To Prove What this Famous New Discovery will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower may Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

ailing.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by Green's ruit Grower none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this month for the benefit of our readers.

our readers.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, '99.

Dear Siras:—"During three years I was frequently attacked with severe spells of sickness; many of these sick spells kept me in bed, dangerously ill, from three weeks to three months, under the constant care of the best physicians in Kansas City.

The doctors pronounced my case gall stones, and said I could not live without a surgical operation, to which I would never consent. In May, 1898, I had the most severe attack; then the doctors said I could not live. It was during this illness that a friend suggented I try Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Root, and when I had used only three fifty cent bottles I began to feel fine and was able to do more housework than I had done in four years. Continuing the use of Swamp-Root, in the smade a new woman of me. I have only had one slight attack since I began to take Swamp-Root, and that was caused by being drenched with rain and catching cold. This stomach trouble has bothered me for about twenty years and had become chronic. Am now 44 years of age and feel much younger than I did ten years ago. My friends say I am looking younger every day. Five years ago I and looking younger every day. Five years ago I and looking younger every day. Five years ago I conto and those who have suffered as I have.

MRS. M. E. DALLAM, Proprietress of Criswell House, 21 W. 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for

Swamp-Root will do just as much for

Swamp-Root.

any house wife whose back is too weak to It used to be considered that only urinary and blad-How to Find Out der troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the

their beginning in the disorder of these most important

other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone, Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind. Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism,

dragging pain or a dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation,—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble. If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine or rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick dust settling, or if

small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended

by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can pur-

chase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere, SPECIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

excavation, or on the surface of the ground. I should build one for myself on the surface of the ground, as in this case it could be made entirely of lumber, with four or five air spaces, heavy building paper being put on between the outside covering and the studding, and between every layer of boards that form air-tight spaces. It is not difficult to construct such a building so as to make it frost proof.

carefully encased with building paper beneath every layer of boards, and this building is practically frost proof. I the temptation of saying anything that can would, however, recommend five or six air spaces. There must be two sets of doors and they must be close fitting. The roof, or floor overhead, must be as frost proof as the sides. This building should have a ventilating flue, and the ther mometer in the building should be watched carefully, and the temperature kept as near the freezing point as possible with out freezing. But such a cheap building as I have indicated cannot be expected to keep fruit as perfectly as the modern cold storage house of cities, which costs from \$10,000 to \$50,000, according to its size. Even after you have built a cold storage house you will have considerable to learn in regard to its management in order to keep fruit.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Moral of the Mongoose.

The mongoose is doomed to isolation says the Brooklyn Standard-Union. The United States does not want him and will not harbor him if it can be helped. There were at first delightful reports of the mongoose. Several countries introduced him. The mongoose killed off their rats and snakes. He was a perennial joy to the people, and then followed a period when they wished that the mongoose had never been born.

## Land a Desirable Investment.

That a man who is endowed with good health and some capital can safely invest in a piece of land, I fully believe, if he loves farming and has good calculation. I do not think that the young man who has been brought up on a farm can engage in a safer business than that of tilling the oil, especially if he and his helpmeet both enjoy farm life. As to the pleasantness of it, why, farm

ife can be made very pleasant indeed. The fact is, I do not want a pleasanter home than it is possible to make on the farm. A very important feature of the matter is. that if the land is bought right, it may become more valuable year by year from improvements made. It is my aim to constantly improve my farm; and not a year passes by that does not see something done of permanent value. There is a pleasure to be had in improv-

ing and beautifying land. To take land in s natural state, clear it up, and make a nice farm and pleasant home out of it, as the writer has done, is something pleasant to look back over. There is, indeed, a fas-cination in it, and I am well satisfied that I am better off than if I had passed these years in the city.

I do not in the least wish to boast, but I

can see that I have done much better cn my small farm than have some who started out for themselves at the time I did, but have passed the time in the city, and much time receiving good wages. A farm, if rightly managed, is surely a good invest-

It is better to be frankly dull than One must guard one's self from the temptation of "talking shop" and of riding one's "hobby."

Whatever one sets apart as a capital, "I" should be avoided.

A joke or humorous story is dependent

upon its freshness for appreciation. Some emotions will not bear "warming over." It is no longer considered good form to I have a building 100 feet square, the lower floor of which is twelve feet high, which has only four air spaces, each one corresult concerned with building the spaces of the square of

Those who use it aright never yield to wound another in order to exhibit their own cleverness. It is natural and spon-"He who runs after wit is apt

to catch nonsense."
Talk that has heartiness in it and the liveliness and sparkle that come of lightheartedness and innocent gayety, is a fairly good substitute for wit. Offer to each one who speaks the

homage of your undivided attention. Look

people in the face when you talk to them,

Talk of things, not persons. The best substitute for wisdom is silence. It is a provincialism to say "yes, sir," 'no, ma'am" to one's equal. Have convictions of your own. Be your-

self and not a mere echo. Never ask leading questions. We should show curiosity about the concerns of others only so far as it may gratify them to tell Draw out your neighbor without cate-

chizing him. Correct him, if necessary, without contradicting him. Avoid mannerisms Strive to be natural and at ease. The

nervousness that conceals itself under affected vivacity should be controlled, as should the loud laugh,-Ladies' Home Journal.







Every Man Should Know Himself. The St. James Assn. Box 83t. Cincinnati. O. 1 arepared at great expense an exhaustive illustrated Treatise upon the male system, which they will send to any male applicant.

who have a little spare income, and desire to embark in the growing of Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Pine Apples, Citron, The next day the old man went to town Sugar Cane and Vegetables. and bought a new buck saw for Esau Buck, and when he came home he hung This Association of fruit growers, has secured several thousand acres of the finest fruency acres, which it proposes to dispose of to reliable and thrifty people, who wish to take up it. for Full Particulars, including an illustrated booklet on the steward of the land, showing the steward of the sol, and much other information above the sea, the kind and quality of the sol, and much other information.



#### William Levin says:

"Editor Green's Fruit Grower Your paper is extraordinary in this: there is never a word of news in it, no novels, no crimes or accidents, no zles, ne games, no sports. But there buzzles, ne games, no sports. During cant; solid sense without affectation of learning; there is a tone of fine feeling without sentimentality; there are hints that hit square and help to a better We Without neglecting the manure heap you have realized that readers have souls, and that they are neither

tdictic nor immoral. This is why I like

your paper. It is only a question of

time when its readers will be numbered

It has 60,000 subscribers. Established twenty years ago. Price, 50 cents per year with gift by mail of two Campbell's Early grape vines. Sample copy, with premium list, free, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER PUBLISH-ING CO., Rechester, New York. Falling Leaves.

The flocks of birds grow less and less,
We see the parched and browning sod
Strewn with a royal lavishness.
Of purple and of golden rod.
This is the time of harvest lays—
Of gathered fruit and garnered sheaves,
And, carpeting the woodland ways.
The falling leaves—the falling leaves.
They rustle downward through the air
When scarce a breath of wind goes by.
Bare, scarred and black, the branches stare
Against the pitiless, bright sky.
Once they were fair as day dreams spun
While Youth yet sweetly self deceives.
Now they are old and spent and done—
The falling leaves—the falling leaves!
There comes a whisper: "All is well!
New growth of joy the days will bring!
Beneath the scars aiready swell
The leaf-buds of another Spring."
—Exchange.

#### They Bet and Both Won.

He was a bashful youth, and when h tried to frame a proposal to the girl of his heart his tongue glued itself to the roof of his mouth and refused to be

One day they talked of politics. And then of political bets. His eyes suddenly brightened. "Wh-what do you say?" he stammere

desperately, "to making a little bet with

"I've no objection," she sweetly ans-"Then," he went on, "let's go shead and

make a bet. If McKinley is elected you w-will agree to m-m-marry me!" He could get no further. But she nobly came to his rescue.

"I'll make a bet, too," she softly mur mured. "If Bryan is elected you will agree There was a brief silence. Then a quee

smile struggled acress the face of the agitated youth. Another smile lighted the countenance of the happy maid. "Why wait for the election returns?"

"Why, indeed?" she echoed. And they were married the next week.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS.

Invested in a city lot in the rapidly growing industrial city, Bridgeport, Alabama, located in the coal, Iron and timber section of North Ala.; will double in value in a few months. Address C. F. Scofield, Secy., Bridgeport, Ala.

#### DID YOU NOTICE

That we are giving many splendid Pre miums to those who subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower? It has never before been equaled. Special attention is invited to our amouncement on editorial page. hope to receive a club of from one to five subscribers from all our readers. Do not fail to read our premium offer. Then let is hear from you.

For APPLES, POTATOES, WE PAY CASH BUY ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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Please Meution Green's Fruit Grower.

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CROCKED OR CLUS FERT of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. The methods need are mild; no cutting, no plaster paris, no severe or painful treatment of any kind, and the result is guaranteed.

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by mail or in person, free of all charge. Re-THE L.C. MCLAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, St. Louis, Mo





ULIP BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

We offer a mixed assortment of choice varieties of tulip bulbs. Now is the time to plant tulip and crocus bulbs for spring flowering. Price for tulip bulbs by mail, 18 cents per 12; \$1.10 per 100; crocus bulbs by mail, 25 cents per 12. Tulip bulbs by express, 90 cents per 100; crocus bulbs by express, 75 cents

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY.

#### The Lunatic and the Butcher Discuss Old Maids.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

kinds of old maids. Occasionally you will bors and friends, courteous gentlemen, for

there are exceptions to all rules."

Orchard and Garden.

in the root of peach trees I have used three

years with perfect success. October 1st

remove the earth from about the tree

down to the lateral or horizontal roots.

Then when dry take a brush and remove

a wooden tub, in pure, hot rain water two

ounces of corrosive sublimate to fifteen

gallons of water. When cold, take a flat,

soft paint brush and wet the root from

top to bottom up to three inches above the

level of the ground. Repeat the same in

O, Dear!

It is characteristic of the perversity of

ing things in the midst of the most serious

circumstances-such as railway accidents

It is related that a solemn-faced woma

the train rolled down an embankment.

is a catastrophe!"
"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, "then

Success and Failure.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

How often we read of man's success

and failures. Did you ever stop to reason out whence came all your qualities and

in his lost battles hath greater laurels

won. For his just, uncontrollable defeat,

no earth plaudits were given, but from his

evil conqueror and the excited mob came cold jests. Consoled in truth these thrusts

he stood, a conqueror and hero truly. The

to his earthly conquerors were "Pity and peace," and thanks to God for his victory

and stinging defeat.

legged man who was near: "Is this Stamford?"

gan, in American Agriculturist.

for instance.

every particle of loose dirt. Dissolve

"What is your opinion of old maids?" | lunatic. "There are girls so shy and disasked the butcher one day while the lunatic watched him sawing vigorously through

"It is my opinion," replied the lunatic, "that old maids are a far more useful class of people than old bachelors." "How do you make that out?" asked the butcher.

old bachelors and have seldom found them profitably engaged in a suitable life work, but old maids I have found everywhere daughters are all old maids and the sons engaged in profitable and healthful pur- all old bachelors. They were not marsuits; old bachelors are inclined to be lazy and lacking in energy, old maids are nosuffer privation, and receive but little reward for his services, and yet how many old maids have undertaken just such work in times of war, or other calamities? Think of Clara Barton, in poor health, somewhat advanced in years, going to the city of Galveston with her Red Cross as sistants, to alleviate suffering there. Think of the heroic women who went to Africa on similar missions, and to Cuba. "You are probably of the opinion, then that old maids simply lack wings in order

to become angels," said the butcher.

"Not altogether that. There are many

find one who is meddlesome, irritable, dissatisfied, discontented, bent on mischiev ous gossip, and altogether an unsavory acquaintance. It is possible that had these unsayory old maids married early in life they might have made different people It is difficult to tell how marriage change men and women. If a woman is at the head of a family her life, her character must be greatly influenced by her surround ings; not only by the presence of her husband and children, but by the home and home surroundings, and the friends that gather about this home. The wife cannot but be affected in character by associa tion with a good husband, or loving children, or by living in a comfortable and beautiful home. It is possible that a wom-an who is now an irritable and vexatious old maid would have become far more at tractive had she married in early life. What old maids and old bachelors lack is development. Their position in life, does not injure vegetation in the least.—changed by the fact of their not having Ira F, Packard, St. Joseph county, Michimarried, lessens their opportunity for development, and yet there are instances where unmarried ladies have developed marvelously in intellect and character; for instance, Frances Willard and Susan B Anthony. In some respects they have better opportunity for development when not

"Why is the term 'old maid' used as something of a slur? That is, why is it considered impolite to call a person an old maid?" asked the butcher.

"For myself," replied the lunatic, "I do not consider it discreditable to any woman to be an old maid. If a woman cannot better herself by marriage, it is far the wiser course to remain single. But the asaption is, often incorrectly, that if a ady is not married she has not received offers of marriage, or that she does not possess the qualifications that attract suitors. This is surely wrong, for I have known the more beautiful and attractive of two sisters, who had many offers of marriage, to refuse them all and be an old maid. One of the nicest old ladies know of, one who has the brightest and happiest disposition possible verse circumstances, is an old maid. She s over eighty years old and her hair is as white as snow. She has no home, except one rented room, where she lives and cooks for herself. She has but little money, is itures, is not in very good health, and yet abilities? We must concede that ability she seems to be happy and contented, far nore so than many who are more pleasantly situated. There are many such old maids as this in the world, and they do nuch to brighten the lives of other people, and to set an example of patience and forbearance.

"What kind of work would you recommend an old maid to do?" asked the

"I know of two ladies who would come under the head of old maids, both ladies of culture and education, who are managing a farm. Their father and mother died, the brothers moved away, and these two women are managing the homestead, and I want to say right here that they are good managers. The old farm yields more net profit than it did in the days when the father superintended it and the boys were all at home helping to conduct affairs. These women have made a specialty of the dairy and poultry, and of fruits; in other words, they have stepped a little aside from the ordinary rut into which farmers naturally fall. They pack their butter in attractive glasses, selling it at a fancy figure. In addition to the small and large fruits which they sell in a fresh state, they can the small fruit and sell it as home-canned fruit at fancy prices. These women find plenty of time in addition to managing their farm to look after church matters, being leaders in church

"How about old maids taking up the teaching of music, or painting?" asked the

"That might do if the lady was possessed of sufficient talent along those lines. It is, however, difficult for an ordinary For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer-tilizers. They enrich the earth. nusician, or artist, to become well enough known to attract pupils. The woods are full of ordinary teachers of music and of painting. One of the ladies I have spoken of as managing a farm is an artist, but she has dropped her art for the more prosate and more profitable pursuit of farming. Stenography is sometimes taken up by elderly as well as young maidens, and is in many respects a desirable vocation, although it is something of a strain upon the nervous system. Many also take up the profession of trained nurses. These nurses have to be graduated from the training class of a hospital, must have con-siderable experience, since their work is second only in importance to that of the physician. The professional nurse is, how-ever, like the stenographer, liable to be enticed into the ranks of matrimony. The being only a little oblate popular story-teller now causes the bachelor to marry the nurse who cares for him about the eye; surface through a prolonged prostration."

"How old must a woman be before she can be called an old maid?" asked the

butcher.

"Well, that depends," replied the lunatic.

"I have seen people who could be called old maids at twenty, but as a rule it is not safe to call a woman an old maid be not safe to call a woman an old maid be-fore she is fifty years old, and I have known women to marry after that age. It is not so much the question of age as of temperament, character and of personal attractiveness."

"Why are there old maids?" asked the

"There are many reasons," replied the

#### Overcrowded Pursuit.

tant no one can get acquainted with them; -A sheet of water one inch thick and they seem to repel rather than attract. Then again some women are too particular. I once heard an old maid remark that if she could not marry a man who could up in England, while an excavation was thunder in the United States senate she being made. Its timbers are of oak and would not marry at all. Now, you and I elm and they are well preserved. he butcher.

"I am convinced that this is a fact from ator. Some people are too forward and in the Great, which would make it over 1,000 areful observation. I have known many this work drives the convinced that the great that the great the great the great that the great the great that the great the great the great that the great the great the great that the great the g "I am convinced that this is a fact from ator. Some people are too forward and in years old. An antique sword and some careful observation. I have known many this way drive away suitors. Then old years old. An antique sword and some careful observation have salden found them made and old backelors run in some fammaids and old bachelors run in some families. I know of some families where the

-Nature at times grafts a branch into another or into the trunk of the tree, prob rying people. Further than this, in many parts of the country, particularly at the toriously active and possessed with a de-sire for hard work. Whoever heard of more women than men, and this is one the growing layer, so that union is pos-sible. In all grafting, it is essential that an old bachelor making a long journey, to good reason why there are old maids. In tact with that of the stock in which the the West and in the newer portions of our graft is made, though it be only on one side of the graft, as in cleft or split graftcountry there are more men than women

they are capable of being helpful. There -It may not be generally known that are maidens who have not married for the reason that their lovers have died. Wars a closer analogy to the gastric secretion cause many women to become old maids; their lovers have gone to war and have never returned. I know of a woman whose lover died thirty years ago, and yet this woman continues to weep over the grave of the departed. I wish it understood I do not say that there are not old bachelors who are desirable citizens, neigh-

Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, Good drainage, natural or artificial, is

of wet feet. Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil, and also conserves its

Tillage should be begun just as soon as he ground is dry enough in the spring, and should be repeated as often as once in ten days throughout the growing season, which extends from spring until July or

n orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown.

a day or two and when dry fill up with earth. Repeat the same the next year about the same time. You can use a fine spray in the place of a brush. This strength fail before you know it.

chards are in sod, and many of them are meadows. Of course they are failing. The remedy for these apple failures is to cut down many of the orchards. For the emainder the treatment is cultivation, fertilization, spraying-the trinity of orthohuman intelligence to find the most amusdox apple growing.

ome into bearing.

was once riding on the train from Brookfield to Stamford. Somewhere between riate of potash. It is most commonly sed in the latter form. An unusual appli the two stations an accident occurred, and ation of potash should be made upon bearg orchards, 500 pounds to the acre. The solemn-faced lady crawled from be-Phosphoric acid is the second important neath the wreckage and asked of a broken-

fertilizer to be applied artificially to orchards. Of the plain superphosphates from 300 to 500 pounds may be applied "No, ma'am," the man gasped. "This to the acre. Nitrogen can be obtained cheapest by means of thorough tillage (to promot nitrification) and nitrogenous green man hadn't oughter got off here, had I?"-Spare

> nomically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating the old orchards

#### Likes Green's Fruit Grower Because it is so Home-Like.

and looks are dowers of birth, but neither prove a just standard of moral worth. So, if successes have fallen to your lot, cry not to the unsuccessful, "Ah! unfortunate brother, see what I, your superior brother, have accomplished," for success is easily gained where success is permitted. How often some justly strive and fail, for the best is the limit of the human family. We control not ungovernable conditions. If thousands of reverses overtake us, nature proclaims all in the name of fate, and the loss and suffering is ours. Are we to blame for this seeming ungratefulness? Luck, you may say; nay, for all things hath an origin. My breath is borrowed and the divine hand rules all.

But, soon, like a tired and worn out child seeking advice and comfort from an and the divine hand rules all.

To me a just failure, or moral victory, is preferable to an unjust financial success. Riches can be spelt "fortune" and "misfortune." Well, sympathy to him that hath justly striven and failed, honest toil that brought no honor or gold, but bare necessity. Sweeter to him are the severe pangs of pair year thousand fold more than ever-consoling mother, we lay those irritating articles aside, turn to the good old Fruit Grower and, by its home-like advice, we are soon made to feel we are not the dregs of the earth, but the prop and stay of this grand old universe; and are reminded that our sons and daughters are gradof pain, yes, a thousand fold more than praise from the weak for hollow fame. Who cannot sometimes see victory in defeat? Monuments and praise here fall to the victor. But the true hero and victor ually coming to the front; and we are soon made to believe that it is only the lower class that hurls "Clodhopper" and "Country Jake" at the prosperous farmer. Therefore, accept our thanks for those soothing articles, and may the Fruit Grower and editor ever be prosperous.—

#### Courting in Cordova.

Very truly, a subscriber.

silence. Only here and there, as one pass-es heedlessly along a quiet street, one

THE BANANA APPLE.

Drawing made by H. E. Van Deman from specimen grown by Charles A. Green, One of the newer ap ples that shows very good qualities, especially for home use, is the Banana. It originated in Indiana and has been well tested in that state and also in Michigan and some others. In all cases has proved to be a good bearer and a very desir able tree generally. The fruit is of medium to large size; nearly round being only a little oblate smooth, like polished wax; color yellow with beautiful red blush on the

beautiful red blush on the sunny side; stem medium to short, slender; eye small and closed; flesh yellow, very fine grained, firm until fully ripe, when it is very tender and juicy to the last; flavor sub-acid, rich, pleasant, satisfying; quality almost best. This apple looks much like Golding, which is the recently adopted and standard name of the variety often culled American Golden Pippin. It resembles it in all respects, except that it is a little larger and a little more regular in outline. It is also of the same season, being an early winter variety in the Central states. I do not consider the Banana equal in quality to Grimes, but it is more handsome in appearance. It is worther of trial.—H. E. Van Deman.

Her Probabilities.

"How is the landlady this morning?" asked one of the boarders.

"Threatening and cooler," answered the man with the newspaper, misunder standing the question.

And the other boarder, who was notori ously slow in settling with the landlady, looked partly cloudy.—Chicago Tribune.

one acre in area weighs 101 tons.

—An old Danish galley was recently dug were also found.

and wives are in great demand, providing ing.

the fluid which surrounds the oyster bears than anything else in nature. In addition to the solvent properties of this fluid it is not without its nutritive properties. Consequently all persons who are accustomed to eat oysters should be ever mindful that as little as possible of the juice should be

#### Care Of The Orchard.

essential to success. Trees are impatient A simple process of destroying the grub

August. Only cultivated crops should be allowed

Even-hoed or cultivated crops may rob

the trees of moisture and fertility if they are allowed to stand above the tree roots. Watch a sod orchard. It will begin to Probably nine-tenths of the apple of

Potash is the chief fertilizer to be ap

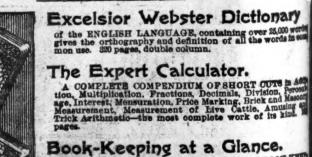
plied to fruit trees, particularly after they Potash may be had in wood ashes and

Allow me to say I admire your paper above all agricultural papers I've ever read, simply because it is so home-like.

How often when we come in from the toils of the farm and settle down for a few hours' rest, perchance we begin by reading an article of some fashionable paper or the fashionable notes of a daily or weekly, we begin to regret we were ever farmers, and are soon desirous of getting rid of the farm and the slang name "Clodhopper," "Country Jake," etc., and by some lucky move or turn succeed in gaining the aristocratic circles for our sons

and daughters.

At night Cordova sleeps early. A few central streets are still busy with people, but the rest are all deserted, the house look empty, there is an almost oppressive



How to Pronounce 10,000 Difficult Words.

There are very few persons whose education is so of as to insure the correct pronunciation of all the wow with in daily reading. This book enables the reader to ones the correct pronunciation of a strange word, for one might hunt through a dictionary and not find.

Rochester, N. Y.

#### EYESIGHT RESTORED

comes suddenly upon a cloaked figure with a broad-brimmed bat, leaning against

the bars of a window, and one may catch

through the bars a glimpse of a vivid face, dark hair and a rose (an artificial

Spain have I seen the traditional Spanish lovemaking, the cloak and hat at the barred window, so frankly and so delight-

fully on view. It brings a touch of gennine romance, which it is almost difficult for those who know comic opera better

than the countries in which life is still,

in its way, a serious travesty, to take quite

seriously. Lovers' faces on each side of

the bars of a window at night, in a nar-

row street of white houses—that, after all,

and not even the miraculous mosque, may perhaps be the most vivid recollection that

one brings away with one from Cordova

Gems.

-Art may err, but nature cannot miss.

-Many little leaks may sink a ship.

-Defer no time, delays have dangered

-You shall never take a woman without

her answer, unless you take her without

dusty with complaints and lamentations.-

Gratitude is born in hearts which

take the time to count up past mercies .-

-Saturday Review.

Dryden.

Spurgeon.

Thomas Fuller.

nds.—Shakespeare.

her tongue.-Shakespeare.

heaven.-Thomas Chalmers.

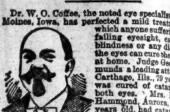
Charles E. Jefferson.

Plymouth Rocks.

Rochester, N. Y.

in the hair. Not in any part of have I seen the traditional Spanish

Failing Eyesight, Cataracts or Blindness Circle
without the use of the knife.



the eyes can cure she at home. Judge Geo munds a leading atte Carthage, Ills., 79 ye was cured of catan both eyes. Mrs. I Hammond, Aurora, Jyears old, had catan both eyes and Dr. Carendilla restored. W. O. COFFEE, M. D. fect eyesight.

afflieted with any eye trouble write to D and tell him all about it. He will then tell what he can do. He will also send you charge his 80 page book, "The New Systeming Diseases of the Eye." It is full of in and valuable information. All cures are per Write to-day for yourself or friend to

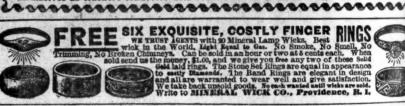
## CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

#### Parks and Home Grounds laid out and Plant by Green's Trained Men.

We are issuing two catalogues; one -It is a pleasant sight to see anybody thanking God; for the air is heavy with fruit trees and one of ornamental tree the hum of murmuring, and the roads are plants and vines. If you are improve your place, or are establishing a new ha are interested in ornamental to -Write your name in kindness, love and and plants we should be pleased to mercy on the hearts of those who come you our ornamental catalogue, hear in contact with you and you will never llustrated, if you will apply for it by n be forgotten. Good deeds will shine as tal card. We have a surplus of brightly on the earth as the stars in kinds of ornamental shrubs and shall glad to make prices if you will submit -A psalm which cultivates the spirit of list of your wants. If you have extens gratitude is the psalm which we ought grounds which you desire laid out in often to read. If we were more grateful, drives, lawns, etc., write us, that we may both our joy and our strength would be invisit your place and make estimates for the work, we supplying and planting tree shrubs, etc. GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

can do in a day. They do better than hand work. They save you many dollars for labor in a season. They have been tried and found honest by two generations of farmers and gardeners so that the name Iron Age stands for all that is best in Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes, Riding Cultivators, Potato Planters, Horse Hoes and Cultivators. Don't do another season's hard work without Iron Age help. One of our novelties this year for garden and truck farm work is the No. 15 Iron Age seed drill and single wheel hoe ever made anywhere. Not a single advantage of the separate tool is lost. Places seed in hills or drills, plows, rakes, opens furrows, covers, hills, hoes and cultivates. Write to-day for free copy of the new Iron Age Book. BATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 160, Grenloch, N. J.

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Written for Green All are familiar yard near some l shallow pits from loam was dug a bricks piled for b warped and saggin not be aware of process of making rock is soft and p is still true rock. vonian age, and m

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blindness or any disease of the eyes can cure themselves at home. Judge George Edmunds a leading attorney of Carthage, Ills., 70 years old, was cured of cataracts on both eyes. Mrs. Lucinda Hammond, Aurors. Neb., 77 years old, had cataracts on both eyes and Dr. Coffee's remedies restored her to per yeye trouble write to Dr. Coffee bout it. He will then tell you just He will also send you Free of e book. The New System of Treathe Eye." It is full of interesting remation. All cures are permaces. D. 86 Good Block, Des Moines, to

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't do another season' of our novelties th ceder, by far the bes made anywhere. Not to tool is lost. Places plows, rakes, opens covers, hills, hoes ivates. Write to-day ivates. copy of the new Iron

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uit Grower er, N. Y.

The clouds, that tower in storm, that bes Arterial thunder in their veins, the wild flowers, lifting fair and sweet Their perfect faces from the plains— all high, all lowly things of earth for no vague end have had their birth. Low strips of mist, that mesh the moon Above the foaming waterfall, and mountains that God's hand hath hewn And forests where the great winds call, within the grasp of such as see are parts of a conspiracy—

The Age of Gold.

The heart with love, and so fulfill within ourselves the Age of Gold, That never died, and never will; As long as one true nature feels The wonders that the world reveals.

—Leslie's Monthly.

Fall Plowing and Manuring.

If fine weather continues this month there may be opportunity to do some late fall plowing or drawing out of manure. It even is not too late to sow winter rye, though we should have preferred to have had it done last month. Late fall plowing a like, because it turns the soil up so that the penetrated by frost and rain, which affect it by making more available chemical ments in the soil .- American Cultivator

Prepare for Winter.

Buildings should be made snug, and all the windows and doors put in good condition, under pinnings banked up so as to prevent the frost penetrating, and as much of the winter supplies of food, fuel and grain put in as the purse will allow of. It is easier getting them home now than having to hurry off in a snow storm after them. Sleighs and sleds should be made ready for use before the snow comes, for they may be much needed, or needed in a hurry when they are wanted. Some one might be taken suddenly sick and die when wheels could not get through the snow drifts, while waiting to get the sleigh out of its summer quarters.

How to Make a Good Liniment.

A compound liniment that is recommended for rheumatism and numbness is made of two and a half ounces of gum amphor, one dram of oil of lavender dissolved in seventeen fluid ounces of alcohol, says the New York Farmer. After this add three fluid ounces of a strong solution of ammonia and shake the ingredients thoroughly together in a bottle. Keep it closely corked when not in use. A good liniment for bruises and strains is made of two fluid ounces of alcohol, two fluid ounces of ammonia and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Put these ingredients in a quart bottle and fill it with rain water shake the bottle every time this liniment is used. Apply it with friction, using the palm of the hand as the massage nurse does. The efficacy of almost any of the liniments depends considerably on the care and zeal with which it is applied. In all cases the skin should be covered with flannel and often with cotton batting after the liniment has been applied, as it is desirable to keep in the heat of the rubbing. A good healing liniment for chafed skin, burns or scalds is made of three ounces of spermaceti and one ounce of white wax melted into a pint of olive oil by setting them in a bottle uncorked in a pan of warm water, and repeatedly shaking the bottle, returning it to the warm water until the ingredients are all melted together. -N. Y. Farmer.

Brick from Stone.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. S.

yard near some large creek or river, the warped and sagging boards, but some may not be aware of the extent of the new process of making brick from stone. The rock is soft and pliable, to be sure, but it is still true rock, mostly or wholly of Devonian age, and may belong to the Portage shale, Chemung, Genesee, Marcellus, or other subordinate groups of shale which overlie or underlie each other over vast areas in this state of New York. Slowly deposited, layer upon layer, in the bottom of the ocean, each layer in turn forming the surface of the mass until covered by another, the great pile was built up. Then t was elevated to its present height above the sea and the rain water began to cave out the valleys, for all depressions in its once level surface, great or small, have been cut out by the power of water, the rock remaining quiet all the time. these details have an incredible look, you must remember that the entire thickness of all these formations, greater at one time, perhaps, than now, for the surface has presumably been eaten away more or less in the practical eternity elapsed since they were raised out of the sea, is as nothng compared with their horizontal area, and that the valleys cut into them are still more insignificant. Take a cube of marble 100 inches on each side and make model of a region 100 miles long and wide and deep on a scale of an inch to he mile. A valley three miles wide and 520 feet deep would be three inches across and one-tenth of an inch in depth, and so on. This earth, rough as it looks to ns, is really one of the smoothest things imaginable as a whole. As you go down our valleys every step is upon an older layer and the newest rock is on the summit, though none is very new. Here at Hornellsville, N. Y., the Can-

ing to the Susquehanna. Canacadea; is said to mean "the creek of the fallen tree," because of a great trunk used as a bridge by the Indians. The prefix can was applied to many Indian names hereabout. It evidently had a special meaning to the Senecas. Canacadea, Canisteo, Canona, Canadea, Canadice, Canaseraga, Conesus, Canesus, Canandaigua, and so on, are some of them. Some are lakes and some are creeks. The Canacadea is a wide, shallow and rapid stream flowing through a pleasant valley having bottom lands 100 rods or so wide and high, steep bluffs on each side. Fine farms lie on the flat. The hillsides, partly covered with forest, are rather too steep for cultivation and seem to be poor anyway. When the Erie railway from Hornellsville to Dunkirk was built up this valley, the scant room beengineers to cut into the bluff here and there, leaving nearly vertical cliffs of rock, and here are the brick quarries. The men climb to the top of this cut and each man picks down a space or floor eight feet or so square; when this is cut down to the bottom they climb higher and cut down again. A dozen cars of the gondola pattern stand on a side track, and men with wheelbarrows load them from the heaps of shale thrown down. If they keep on until the summit of the bluff is reached, here will be a cliff 300 to 400 feet high. "Rather coarse stuff for bricks," I said to a man who was loading his barrow with blue stones a foot or more across and two inches thick. "Yes," he replied, "but it grew thriftily, although it had been exit all goes." Arrived at the works, the posed to the sun and wind for weeks withstone goes into a "pan," where heavy wheels roll over it until it goes through for those people who say they cannot make the fine holes in the bottom, then water turns it to mud and the bricks are pressed into shape and burnt in great hemispherical kilns which are permanent, the bricks being carried into them and out again. The finished bricks are hard, heavy and gritty, largely or mostly used for paving. The Celadon Terra Cotta Co., ten miles up the same valley, made glazed pipe, roofing tile, etc., from a bed of shale lying 1,000 feet higher, but belonging to the same formation. (This plant was burnt a year ago.) I suppose there is no lack of river loam for brick making, but it gives one a comfortable sense of a good supply to contemplate these mighty masses of

acadea creek joins the Canisteo, both go-

Farm and Home Notes.

To Destroy June Grass-Plow early it the fall as shallow as possible. Drill rye on it at the rate of two bushels per acreand in the spring go on with disk harrow before we plow it and disk each way, lapping one-half. After this we plow again and plant.

Cold Storage Pays-The Jersey cider apple, under ordinary conditions, will not keep later than October, and is but an indifferent fruit at the best, both as to quality and appearance. In the summer of 1899 these apples were worth only 75c per barrel, and with little demand. One farmer placed 500 barrels in cold storage at Philadelphia, where they were kept in perfect condition until last April. manager of the cold storage house stated that they could have been kept the full year. In April the apples found a ready sale at \$4.50 per barrel. The charge for keeping the apples in cold storage was 50c per barrel, so that the grower realized a net increase in price of \$3.25 per barrel, or a total profit of \$1,695.

Apples may be fed to any kind of stock and when properly fed are an excellent food, in chemical composition equal to roots. They contain more dry matter than mangels, over twice the fuel or heating value, but only one-third as much nitro-All are familiar with the ordinary brick genous matter. The feeding value per ton shallow pits from which the clay or river of green apples is \$2.86; mangel wurzels, \$2.40; corn silage, \$2.86; mangel wurzels, loam was dug and the square block of \$2.40; corn silage, \$2.86; mangel wurzels, bricks piled for burning under its roof of \$1.52; mixed hay, \$10.12. Apple pomace good feed. If put in silos and allowed to heat up to 90 degrees before being covered, its acidity is arrested and cows become very fond of it. Begin with about one pound of pomace to a feed, putting meal on it to get the cows started, which may be gradually increased to five or ten pounds per day. A cow will eat about a ton of pomace during winter.

#### The Decline of Courtesy.

Disraeli said, "Clothes do not make man, but they have a great deal to do with it." May not as much be said of good manners? Do they not increase a man's pop-ularity, widen his influence and heighten the pleasure and enjoyment of daily life? There is scarcely anybody who will deny the value of good manners, and yet, in this age of hurry and worry, how few peo-ple seem to have the time or inclination to be polite. It may be that the breaking down of old aristocratic and political barriers, or an ever-growing spirit of selfabsorption has caused the change; but, from whatever cause or causes, the stub-born fact remains that genuine courtesy no longer holds its place in the educated world. It is quite true that we find the rules of efiquette generally observed, but, after all, they constitute the shell, not the spirit, of courtesy. The more manners are permitted to decline the more strained and artificial will life become. Just as some people think violence is strength and caution timidity, so do others confound brusqueness with manliness and gentleness with effeminacy.-American Cultivator.

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A Crab Apple Story.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Opposite my place at Rochester, N. Y. firm of nurserymen had a large pile of ant lot. Among this waste material were many trees which were a little crooked. or for some other reason were not good enough to sell to their patrons. My neighbor also has a large family of bright and beautiful children, boys and girls, and childlike these children make the most of their wide range of the vacant lots near

by, which are partly covered with shade

trees, etc. In wandering about these lots the little boys, averaging in age from four to seven years, found in the pile of waste material an apple tree which they carried home and with their own hands planted on another vacant lot. How these little toddlers managed to handle a shovel and dig a hole large enough to plant successfully this apple tree, or why they had sense enough to plant the tree is something of a mystery, but it is a fact that they did plant the tree with their own little hands, and that posed to the sun and wind for weeks without protection. Here is an object-lesson

trees live As may be supposed the little people watched this tree with great interest. The soil was poor and sandy, the top soil having been taken off in order to grade the large tract of land, leaving the poorest kind of soil possible for the successful career of an apple tree. Week after week the little people watched this tree without seeing any appearance of life, but finally the buds unfolded, and leaves appeared to their great delight.

The next season the apple tree blossomed, and the blossoms were exceedingly beautiful. The children, after making the liscovery of the blossoms, returned to their home, telling their parents of the event with great enthusiasm. Then later the tree was found to be filled with apples, small, but nevertheless apples, and the children were delighted. Later, as the days grew shorter and the summer merged into autumn, the apples began to turn as red as the rose on one side, and a bright yellow on the other. They were crab apples. Daily and almost hourly the little family of children visited this apple tree, and planned what they would do with their crop of apples.

It was decided that they were to have the fruit made into crab apple jelly. The mother had promised to make the jelly, and had agreed that the children should have entire control of the product. Day by day the fruit increased in beauty and The tree was indeed a beautiful sight. It was partly concealed by grow-

ing shrubbery so that wandering boys had thus far discovered it; in fact, no one but the family knew of its whereabouts. Alas, unlucky day. Bright shows the sun and few the clouds overhead, and yet ness. it was a dark day for these children boy choir and the management of it, had iginated. been in the habit of inviting the choir to various excursions in order to interest them and keep them united. One day he would go into the country after chestnut another day he would go with them fishing, another day he would invite them to his house to an ice cream supper, or he would take them for a bicycle ride. But on this particular bright day the musician had invited them to a green corn-roasting. and hold their festival but among the vacant lots opposite our place. These boys of the boy choir were pretty lively boys. They were good boys as boys go, but if any mischief was going on they were likely to become entangled. While the fire was being started and the corn being prepared for the roasting, these boys investigated the curiosities and particular features of every part of the neighborhood. It is not surprising therefore that they dis-covered the crab apple tree which was the exclusive property of our neighbor's

The good musician who had charge of the choir was too busily engaged with his corn roasting to note what his boys were about, but after a time he noticed a group of little toddlers standing to one side weep-ing scalding tears, which they fain would crowd back with their chubby fists and

Noticing their distress he approached them and desired to learn the cause of their grief. They could hardly speak. their hearts were so full of sorrow. All they could do was to point to the little apple tree and cry, "Our crab apples." Then the musician discovered that his boy choir had eaten every crab apple upon the tree, sour, bitter, hard as they were. How the musician settled the difficulty with the little folks I have never been able to learn, but the good mother of the children purchased some crab apples to take the place of the stolen fruit, thus the children were not deprived of their crab apple jelly.

This story, to the truthfulness of which the editor of Green's Fruit Grower can testify, occurring before his own eyes, ilustrates the fact that children are apt to be intensely interested in fruit, especially at the time when fruit is ready to pick. The fact that this boy choir could eat and relish undigestible crab apples suggests the fact that parents who deprive their children of fresh, wholesome fruit do them great injury.

Muck Land for Currants.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir: Would sloping land (about a 200t to the rod) covered with black muck, from four to eight inches deep, and with a sub-soil of bluish clay mixed with a bluish sand, make a good site for raising currants, plums, raspberries and blackberries? On the upper edge there are several services. eral springs. Two years ago one needed rubber boots to get across it, but now it is

rubber boots to get across it, but now it is fairly dry, ditches from one to two feet deep having been dug across it. It is new land. I have noticed similar inquiries answered in the Fruit Grower, so I am encouraged to ask this.—John S. Callbreath, Delaware County, N. Y.

Reply: I cannot say positively in regard to the soil you mention, but think currants would succeed there. The bushes would certainly grow vigorously on such soil, providing it was not wet. Any soil which is flooded with water in the spring is net suitable for any kind of fruit culture. I advise you, to experiment with this soil advise you to experiment with this soli in a moderate way before planting largely. This muck land will make excellent celery This muck land will make excellent celery ground. I have never grown currants upon such land. If the land is very low the currant blossoms might be injured by late spring frosts, which often destroy not only the currant crop, but other small fruit crops. Low lands are thus objectionable

for growing strawberries, which would suc-ceed well upon such land were it not for the fact that late spring frosts are far more injurious on low lands than on up-lands.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

The Rich Lose Ability to Enjoy

The wealthy soon become satisfed and fall victims to ennui, which is worse than weariness. See these in their boxes at the opera. Below them and above them enthusiasm runs riot while De Reszke or Sembrich sings. They applaud languidly with dainty fan upon the gloved hand. brush and other waste material upon a vaof them; but their eyes do not light up. the color does not come into their cheeks, their bosoms do not swell with emotion No; they are tired, they are worn out, they have gone through too much, and even music cannot move them. They really are to be pitied. In the highest gallery sit men and women who get much more out of the music than these people. They get de-light; and of delight those who have too much are soon incapable.—John Gilmer Speed, in Woman's Home Companion.

Humorous.

May-Algy and Pamela had a falling out last night. Clarence-What was the cause? May-A hammock.-Harlem Life. First Citizen-What will be the political complexion of the next legislature? Sec ond Citizen-Can't say; but I'll guarantee

that it won't blush.—Puck.
Biggs—What do you call your twins?
Diggs—Henrietta. Biggs—But that's only one name. Diggs-Yes, but we divided it between them. We call the boy Henri and the girl Etta. See?-Chicago Daily

News. "The difference between the cow and the nilkman," said the gentleman with a rare memory for jests, "is, that the cow gives pure milk." "There is another difference," retorted the milkman. "The cow doesn't give credit."-Indianapolis Press.

"When," shouted the orator, "when will come that blessed day when every man shall get all he earns?" "It'll come along about the time," fiercely back answered the man in the crowd, who was there for that "when every man earns all he purpose. gets."-Answers.

Horticultural Hints.

-As soon as the leaves drop off your pear trees examine them carefully for blight and insects' eggs.

-Mix charcoal with the soil in which bulbs are planted. It will improve the color of them greatly. -When setting out an apple orchard do not have too many varieties either for home use or for market. Pick out two or

three good varieties and stick to them. -Plant and cultivate what your home market requires. Do not ship produce any further than is absolutely necessary. -Red raspberries can be set in the fall and will make a good growth, but spring setting is preferable for the black caps. -The farmer with the richest soil is not the one who comes out best at the

-The spot where the Baldwin apple appears that a neighbor, a musician, who iginated has been marked by a monument, had charge of a boy choir at a church in and it is proposed to crect a monument the city, and who had the training of this in Minnesota where the Wealthy apple or-

end of the season. It is generally the man

-Winter protection is an absolute neces sity for growing small fruits in a northern climate. It should be practiced in every locality where the temperature reaches zero or below. The best winter protection for blackberries, raspberries and consists in laying them down and covering lightly with dirt.

-More than 12,000 bushels of peaches were sold in one day on the Grand Rapids, Mich., market, this season. This is the largest day's business on record. Prices ranged all the way from 60c. to \$1.25, according to grade.

-A Kent county farmer has cleared off a debt of \$1,500 on his farm, from three crops from 400 Hill's Chili trees. Peaches are peaches yet, in Michigan, even though the price is not what it used to be. -N. S. Taylor says: "The owner of the farm joining me on the west has shipped 60,000 baskets of peaches; the next farm, 25,000; across the road, 15,000; a number within a mile, more than 10,000 .- North American Horticulturist.

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rders of the Kidneys and Bis 's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, the poisonous Uric Acid, Littlates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson, testifies in the New York World, that it has saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Ar. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montelair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood. curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and can not fall. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, 40 Fourth Ave., New York.

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I will accept the renewal of your subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, also the subscription of one new subscriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, if you will send me 50 cents for the two subscriptions. In addition to this I will mail you as a premium one plant of the grand, new, early grape, Campbell's Early, origin-ated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, one of the best known grape growers of the world.

Do not consider from this offer that we have reduced the price of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, for we have not. The price remains so cents per year, but we do desire to get new subscribers and in order to get them we make this remark-ably liberal offer. Kindly act upon it at once, and greatly oblige, CHAS. A. GREEN, Editor

Letter From Luther Burbank-One the Greatest Hybridizers the World has ever Known.

Your editorial in the Fruit Grower for eptember was very highly appreciated. I was very much depressed and disappoint ed to find that you were not at home when I called at your beautiful place on a pleasant September afternoon. My time for visiting in the East was extremely limited, and I had to make every moment count. As I stated to the lady whom I met at the door, I wished to see the man who published the best family horticultural paper in America. I am delighted to find myself back in sunny California, and you may think me clannish, for, though I enjoyed every moment of my Eastern trip, would rather have an acre of California with its freedom of sunshine, than all the United States east of the Sierras if I was obliged to live there. Hoping to ometime meet you in California, I remain yours truly, Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, California.

Gems of Thought.

If there enter your soul a sense of peace which makes you forget all that is behind you, all that is mournful and confused in your past, that is God .- De Ravignan Anything which makes religion its second object makes religion no object. God will put up with a great many things in the human heart, but there is one thing he will not put up with in it-a second place He who offers God a second place offers him no place.-Ruskin.

Fidelity in trifles and an earnest seeking to please God in little matters is a test of real devotion. Little things come daily, hourly, within our reach, and they are not less calculated to set forward our growth in holiness than are the great occasions that occur but rarely. Jean Nicolas

Thou Brightness of eternal glory, Thou Comfort of the pilgrim soul, with Thee is my tongue without voice, and my very silence speaketh unto Thee. Come, oh, come! for without Thee I shall have no joyful day or hour; for Thou art my joy, and without Thee my stable is empty. Praise and glory be unto Thee; let my mouth, my soul, and all creatures togethe praise and bless Thee. Amen.-Thomas Kemnis.

"Is it not a fact that this day, this hour, working men are wearing themselves out in all parts of the earth for us? Coolie are at work preparing our tea in the fields of China; fellaheen in the Delta, negroes on Southern plantations are toiling from sunrise to sunset to provide us with cotton farmers in the West are, with the sweat of their brows, watering the broad prairies that give us the staff of life; factory hands in Great Britain and Germany and France, as well as here at home, are leading cheerless, steam-driven lives to supply us with luxuries: miners in Pennsylvania and Colorado and Cornwall are robbed of the light of day that we may have comfort or pleasure. These are all laboring for us, vhat are we doing for them?"-Ernest

Howard Crosby.

The minister whose sermons are made up merely of flowers of rhetoric, sprigs of quotation, sweet fancy and perfumed commonplaces is, consciously or unconsciously posing in the pulpit. His literary charrusses, sweet froth on a spongy. pulpy base, never helped a human soul; they give neither strength nor inspiration. If the mind and heart of the preacher were really thrilled with the greatness and simplicity of religion he would, week by week, apply the ringing truths of his faith to the kital problem of daily living. The test of a strong, simple sermon is results, not the Sunday praise of his auditors, but not the Sunday praise of his auditors, but their bettered lives during the week. Peothe tho pray on their knees on Sunday ing the blood, making flesh, and restoring to weak, sallow people vigorous and simplicity in their faith.—William healthy constitutions.

Good Recipes.

In preparing almonds for salting it is mportant that they do not remain too long in the blanching water. Boiling water is often poured over the almonds and the bowl left untouched in the press of other reparations. The hot water draws out the bitter prussic acid taste of the skin, and if the nuts are left to cool in the water they will reabsorb it. In case they have been thus forgotten it is a good plan to rinse the nut meats with boiling water ofter the skin comes off.

Mock venison-Put into the chafing dish a heaping teaspoonful of butter, work it with a spoon until it creams and foams, then put in a generous slice of raw, or very rare, saddle of mutton, toss it about in the butter a few minutes, add salt and a little cayenne, a tablespoonful of pure currant jelly and a gill of Madeira or fine port. mmer a few minutes, and serve.

Chicken maitre d'hotel-Cut the meat from the breast of a dry picked, two days' killed spring chicken; put into the chafing dish a heaping teaspoonful of butter, when hot add the two pieces of breast; saute a light brown on each side four minutes; season with salt and white pepper, squeeze over the meat the juice of a lemon, sprinkle over all a little chopped parsley and serve.

Chicken croquettes are easily prepared and make an excellent luncheon or supper dish. Take one boiled chicken, two ouncer of melted butter, two ounces of flour, one cup of the water the fowl has been boiled in, one-half cup of cream, pepper and salt, two eggs, nutmeg. Boil the butter, flour, cream and water together for two minutes. Mix with the minced chicken, cool, then mold, roll in egg, then in bread crumbs

A delicious pudding is made according to these directions: Take a pint of milk and half a pint of flour and mix the until they are the consistency of cream Then add three eggs, beaten well, and a pint of sliced peaches or raspberries, place in a double boiler, adding a little sugar to the mixture. When done, the pudding should have risen to the top of the recep tacle and must be served at once, as it is not good when cold. Blackberries or huckleberries may be used in place of peaches.

Marshy Land Made Fertile.

How to convert swampy and boggy land into fertile and productive soil forms the subject matter of a little book entitled "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," published by John H. Jackson, Abany, N. Y. For this work the Round Agricultural Drain Tile is recommended as the most effectual. Tile drained land being the earliest and easiest worked and the most productive because through the use of the tile you get rid of the surplus water and admit air to the soil, both being necessary in producing best results. The book is sent free by the author to any one who lives in the New England, Middle, Atlantic, or adjoining States.

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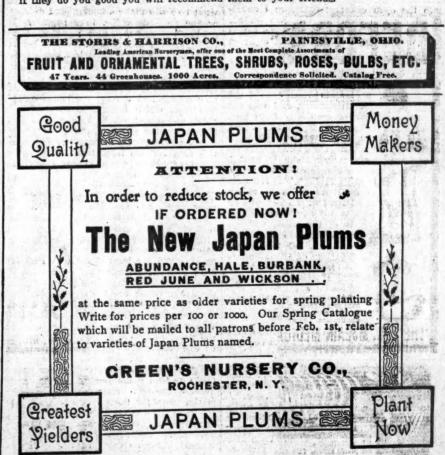
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Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

Wonders of the Forbidden Palace.

After the march of the troops through

the Forbidden Palace at Peking a party of civilians, including the ladies of the legations and several well-known missionaries, was admitted. Tea was served and then the imperial palaces were in-spected. The most remarkable features of the imperial buildings are said to be the exterior gilding and the staircases carved out of single stones, with figures of dragons, lions and other ornaments. The bed of the empress is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection the gates were closed again and no one was permitted to enter the grounds.—London Daily Mail.

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Rural Notes.

Vesterday was one of those beautiful November days which tempt men to get out city home must have a background, and life which we anticipate, how dreary the into the open country; therefore I shouldered my gun and took the cars for the nearest station to the farm where I was born, and where I spent the first eighteen years of my life.

The first game I saw was a daring hawk, soaring proudly and gracefully over my head. I fired at him, but he did not seem to be much frightened, and was not hurt, since I was a good way from him. The railroad along which I was walking has recently been constructed. It runs diagonally through the two beautiful farms which my father formerly owned There is a deep cut through the hills which I used to plow and cultivate. The Honeove Creek with its beautiful valley lie to my left as I walk northward. I see two men with fishing rods seated at the old fishing hole, on the banks of the creek, where used to fish when a boy. I remembe catching in that spot one of the largest pickerel I ever took out of the Honeoye When this fish became attached to my hook, boylike I jerked my rod too vigorously and broke it; but the fish was well fastened to the hook and I landed him

Between myself and the fishermen on the creek there were a number of men engaged in digging potatoes. I could not help improvements in farm machinery since I was a boy. In old times we dug potatoes with a fork, but now a digger is being worked, which throws out the rows of potatoes as easily as you could run a cultivator between the rows. The principal work in harvesting potatoes is in picking them from the ground. After the potatoes are gathered one-horse hay rake gathers the potate vines in winnows, where they are easily The work of the digger and the rake leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat or rye, and I wonder that the farmer does not harvest his potatoes earlier so as to sow the field to one of these grain crops. The use of bushel which potatoes are placed in the field and carried until put in the cellar, is a great saving of labor in potato harvest-

Every farm implement has been improved since I was a boy. I remember the crude reaping and mowing machines which we used, the rude plows, cultivators, hoes, rakes, etc. In old times our hardest work was in loading and mowing away hay in the hot lofts, but now there is machinery for loading the hay onto the wagons, and for unloading it into the mows here it is stored. Why does not some inventor turn his attention to some machinery for gathering large and small fruits. A friend of mine invented an apple gatherer: A tunnel shaped canvas stretched under the apple trees the full width of the branches, on which the apples could be shaken, and from whence they were deposited into barrels or boxes, but I do not find any one using this invention.

As I passed through the farms neighboring our own, which I knew so well in days gone by, I could not see but they were as

productive as ever, and yet I saw evidence of poor farming. Many of these fields were poorly seeded with timothy, or clover, and were occupied with docks, mullens and thistles in place of grass. It is marvelous how naturally fertile soil will retain its fertility under ordinary or poor treat-ment. With good culture the joil should

As I approached our old farm, I saw

that the large apple orchard, which I planted when a boy, was vigorous and thrifty. The past owner was a practical man. If this orchard had not proved profitable he would certainly have bug it out. I am told it has borne large of beautiful fruit almost unfailingly. member being an inexperienced lad, and undecided as to what varieties to plant. I finally selected Baldwins, Spies, Kins, Greenings and a few Russets, which I think was a good selection for those day. I selected this site for an apple orchard for the reason that it was hilly land, not wagon over it without danger of upsetting. I am confident that this orchard has done better than it would if it had been planted on low land. Scarcely a tree is nissing in this orchard. The trunks of the trees are nearly the size of my body.

At the foot of the hill near this orchard, in old times, was located a pond where the water stood throughout the year. One of the adjacent fields was rather springy and needed draining, but I noticed that the railroad has furnished drainage for this farm, and that the pond has disappeared, a fine crop of wheat now appearing on its former site. I have noticed many instances where railroads have thus drained farms, furnishing an outlet for surplus water along the ditches at the side of the track. I have noticed also in Dakota many large tracts of land which were supposed to be too wet for wheat, which have been thoroughly drained of surplus water by a system of sharp graded turnpike roads, thrown up by road machines, which is something similar to this drainage of land by the construction of railroads.

The old woodlands exist as in my boyhood, with few exceptions. When I looked upon them I had to say to myself that such woodlands are unprofitable. Think of fertile fields occupied for forty years with timber which is not of much value Think of the taxes paid upon this land. and of the crops which might have been grown if the forest had been cleared away. Woodlands are beautiful, and desirable for the public at large, though not always profitable to the owner. For this reason woodlands should be exempt from Why have not our legislators thought of this? Woodlands prevent high winds or hurricanes in a measure, equalize induce rainfall. It is certainly a sad thing to have them disappear, since their disappearance would lessen the beauty of the andscape

As I passed the farm of an old neighbor noticed that the poplar trees, which were old and large forty years ago, are still living and thrifty. I cannot think of any place where poplar trees were grown when I was a boy without being reminded of the particular farm on which they were growing, since they were such marked features of the landscape. Where is the Zimmerman family who used to live in the old house where these poplars grow? Father, mother, sisters, brothers, all are lead. This family (father and sons) used to be famous as hunters and fishermen. Their house was like an arsenal. Shotguns and rifles used to hang all about the ireplace in the big kitchen. I have seen men bringing home long strings of pigeons and squirrels, also of large fish, and numerous quall and par-tridge. The father was an old, white-haired man with bent form forty years ago. He was Dutch, speaking broken English. His principal occupation was fishing in the that we shall live again spiritually. T creek which bordered his farm. Alas, the when freed from this cumbersome fish, wild pigeons, squirrels and other game so plentiful in those days have almost entirely disappeared. The poplar is a giant then return to these scenes of my child among trees and I am in favor of its being judiciously planted. Every farm or what tree will make a background quicker, old world will appear, often obscured by or one more desirable, than poplars. In old times these poplars were nesting places for numerous black birds. When I read about Pickwick and his friends going out to hunt rooks, I always have in mind these old poplars. On the other side of the railroad was the homestead farm which I had now reached. I see the old black walnut tree from which I gathered nuts when a child, and about which I have seen wild pigeons by the thousand gathering up the

years ago were simply sprouts growing up in the fence corner. The stone walls which were newly built forty years ago are now simply piles of stone, over which straggling rails are insecurely placed, making an apology for a Without seeming to be affected he carried farm fence. Of all farm fences the ordinary stone wall has proved the most expensive and the least desirable. In early days they were made partly for the purpose of utilizing the stone gathered from the fields, which the farmer did not know how to dispose of otherwise. But immediately after the wall was constructed it was heaving this way and that way by the frost, or by the settling of the ground on one side in the spring before the other side had thawed, and soon was a wreck. Plastered walls are scarcely better unless made on firm foundations, in the most expensive manner. Surely the wire fence is the fence for to-day. Stone walls and the rails over them always gather banks of snow which cause them to be objectionable along the roadside, whereas wire fences gather no snow banks.

newly sown wheat. Along the fences of

this field I found large trees, which forty

At this moment I reached the old garden patch where I did my first gardening as a boy. The railroad track runs directly through this garden. Here I planted my first raspberries and strawberries, also my first radishes, lettuce, cabbage, beets and other garden vegetables. In this garden ture, was he elected to congress, or was in old times was a hickory tree which bore nuts with the thinnest shells and the thick. est meats, the finest quality of any nuts

Now I have reached the deep cut where in making the railroad, the hills have been dug through to the depth of forty I have an opportunity to study the soil and subsoil of the land which I have cultivated so many years. This land was known as gravelly, but I have no-

In this issue will be found the following, of more than usual interest:

How We Fought The Prairie Fire.

The Nineteenth Century Woman. The Lunatic and Butcher

Discussing Old Maids.

ticed that the gravel extended only a foot or two under the soil; beneath that was a clayey loam. As I passed this deep cut, I entered a cleared field which was formerly a part of the woodland. Here is the spot where, when a boy, grew a thrifty patch of wild blackberries. Forty years ago the bushes stood six to seven feet high, and were loaded with large and luscious fruit. I had to stand upon the trunks of fallen trees, or upon the tops of stumps, in order to reach this fine fruit, growing upon such thrifty bushes. Near here was the corner of an old woodland where numerous hicory-nut trees grew, where I could always find black and gray squir rels, busily engaged in biting off the nuts and dropping them to the ground, where they were later gathered for winter supplies.

Now, I have arrived at the point where the railroad passes directly through the old school house playgrounds. Here is the mighty brook in which I used to fish and easily cultivated, portions of which were wade, or build dams when a child. Alas, so slanting that it was impossible to drive it is a mighty brook no longer. There is culvert under the railroad where the old bridge used to stand, and the water of the brook has almost disappeared. The old some school house with one cracked corner has been torn down and a new wooden building has been erected. I saw patches of pearmint growing in the same spot where it grew forty years ago, and where often we used to lose our ball in playing one or two cat or keely over. At the rear of the school house are numerous hills of gravel and stone, brought down from the north and left here by the mass of ice that covered this country during the ice age. Porty years ago these hills were tall and steep. In the valleys between the hills little lakes formed during the winter and spring, on which we skated. The hillsides furnished places for coasting upon our sleds in winter. In old times the hills were so steep it was dangerous coasting, but now these hills have been worn down to insignificance. It is a fact that the hills are disappearing. Every time they are plowed they are reduced in size nearly a foot, and every year rains and winds remove several inches of the soil, carrying it down to the valleys. Those who come after us a thousand years hence will find but few hills in this locality.

> I sat down on a railroad tie on the site of this old play ground, on a spot opposite the highway leading down from the old farm house where I was born, which is located on a hill about one-quarter of a mile away. How many times I have tramped up and down this bill when a child, on my way to and from school sometimes with my companions, other times alone. At this moment clouds obscured the sun, the wind sighed mournfully among the willows, I heard the nournful notes of birds departing for the South and became possessed with

"A feeling of longing and sadness That is not akin to pain; And resembles sorrow only as the Mist resembles the rain."

How changeable are the affairs of this world? Forty years ago I knew every man, woman and child in this locality, but now every one is a stranger. I desired to inquire about a family with numerous children, whom I used to know, but found no one in all this locality who had ever heard of them. There was scarcely any one here who knew that such a person existed as myself. What matters to a large portion of the world whether we are dead or alive? It will be only a few years before we are gone, then the birds will sing as sweetly as ever, the flowers will bloom as beautifully, the storms will come and go, the winters will be succeeded by spring and summer, and the world will wag on just as merily, or sadly, as ever. But since there was a time when we were not, why should we be sad at the thought of the time when we shall cease to exist? Many peop lieve there never was a time wh did not exist. We all believe, I hood, which offer such rare attractions to me in this life? But in that spiritual clouds, and encased in snow and ice. Will I not have feelings of sadness as down and see the weary, sweating, backaching laborers, hoeing, digging, weeding, sewing, washing, cooking, as they have been doing for the past 10,000,000 years, and will be doing for the coming 5,000,000 years? The poet says, "I would not live always." Indeed, I think 15,000,000 years would be too much of earthly life.

Where is Eber? Eber was a short, fat, round-bodied, round-faced, round-eyed. round-headed, round-legged, round-armed boy, with chubby fists, one of the youngest of the school. He was a peculiar child. Without possessing elements of greatness, he was pompous, audacious and bold, loud of voice and manner, yet kind withal, himself as though he was the son of a Caesar, and yet he was not much bigger than a pint of cider. When he recited in his class, which consisted of only one person, and he that person, no one could be engaged in study, since Eber occupied the attention of the entire school. hard work through several terms he had learned how to spell such words as cat, rat and bat. He would stand upon the platform, by the side of his teacher, and spell these words in a voice as loud as Daniel Webster's, spelling each word as he proceeded, c-a-t, r-a-t, b-a-t, and with as much pride as though he were thundering in the United States senate. Where is Eber Jeffords? That is what I want to know, I arose from my seat upon the railroad tie and entered the school house. I saw there about a dozen little girls and boys, but Eber was not there. Of course he was not there. It is forty years ago since Eber was proclaiming upon the platform of this old school house, but I cannot possibly think of Eber as being an old Who can tell me what has become of Eber? Did he go to the state legislahe given a seat in the United States senate?

Personal Note.

The readers of Green's Fruit Grower will have noticed that during the past two years we are filling our pages with original articles more largely than in the past. We are paying out more money now each month to contributors of original manuscript than ever before. This is simply fulfilling our romise, which was that as the number of our subscribers increased we would make our paper of more and more value. We have never received so many new subscribers at this season of the year as we have received during the past few weeks. We are glad to announce that Green's Fruit Grower is prospering. We thank our many readers for the kind interest they take in our paper. There is no way by which you can better express your ap-preciation or your good will for us, than in securing for us one or more new sub-scribers. This is the season of the year when subscriptions are sent in, and now is the time to do us a favor.

Choosing a Career.

Whether one starting out in life decider to become a farmer, a truit grower, a lawyer, a writer, or an artist, he may be said to be choosing a career for life. The importance of making a wise choice of a career early in life cannot be over-esti-mated. The lack of success by many peoole is owing to an unwise choice. I, hav ing been brought up on a farm, and hav-ing considerable knowledge of farm affairs, iscovered when I was a boy that I had a remarkable inclination toward horti-culture. I was enthusiastic over wild raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries and grapes, and possessed a keen sense of taste for the various varieties of apples and other fruits

which were known at that time. When about eighteen years old I was completely carried away with a desire to plant a rge field to Concord grapes, that famous erprise by my friends. My enthusiastic desires for experience in was turned from these natural inclina-

tions by peculiar circumstances, as I do not doubt many other people are turned naturally intended for a preacher or lawfrom their natural inclinations. My brothyer. The boy chose the profession of a ers were engaged in the banking business at Rochester, N. Y., at the same time I was running the farm. These brothers naturally desired that I should be with minister of the gospel and is now a Docthem in the bank, and the temptation to live in the city, which always has allure ments for the country boy, outweighed my better judgment, therefore .I left the farm and began my career as a banker. While my experience in banking resulted in no serious loss to myself or any other person, since at that time I had not very much to lose, after twelve years of ex-perience in this position, I found myself back again upon the farm, forced into my proper position of fruit growing, and, per-haps, I may say, of editing, since in addiion to my natural tendency to fruit growng I was always more or less of a writer. and delighted in literary work. I do not doubt that many people like myself are forced into their natural spheres by cirrumstances, which seem to them misforunes, but which are really blessings in dis-

Many young men are led to choose career which is not suitable to them on account of the wishes of friends, or of their

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me a mechanic, or a farmer, but when he becomes engaged to be married, the young lady most particularly interest-ed in him objects to those pursuits, and unwisely advises the young man to choose the career of a lawyer, or a minister, and the young man may unwisely consent to make an unwise change.

Undoubtedly every man and every wom an was intended by nature for some par ticular kind of work; that is to say, there by nature best fitted. When I was a boy on the farm, a neighbor's boy used occa-sionally to work with me. This boy was a remarkable student, standing high in his classes, remarkably thoughtful, and far variety having been but recently intro-duced, but I was dissuaded from the enwriter and orator, carrying off honors at school exhibitions. I have seen him mount gardening and fruit growing were enough a beam in the barn after unloading sheaves to teach me that I was naturally better of wheat, and repeat one of Lincoln's adapted for the career of a fruit grower than for any other kind of work, and yet of this boy would have made a mistake in attempting to make a farmer or a fruit grower of him. The father would have no difficulty in deciding that this boy was

> tor of Divinity, and is doing excellent work along that line. He is also an anthor of several important religious books. On the other hand, there are boys who, early in life, indicate a tendency for trade or business. These boys at school are continually engaging in traffic. They are trading jack-knives, or attempting to sell their friends and companions articles of jewelry, or other commodities, such as boys are supposed to delight in. These boy contrive many ways of making money, and take to trade as naturally as a duck takes to water. Surely the father of such boys should see that they are inclined to a business career. They are likely to become merchants or bankers. I know of a boy who, when asked what

kind of a business he expected to undertake when he grew up, said he wanted to be a butcher. His people were disgusted with his taste in selecting an occupation, but he continued to protest that a butcher he would be and nothing else. Occasionally you will find a boy who is a jack of all trades. He can wives, or of young ladies whom they expect things fairly well, but seems to have no particular inclination to any one pursuit.

In such cases, as this it may be difficult for a father to decide what career he should pursue. It is my opinion that such

The Diamond White Grape.

are things that certain people can do better than certain other people, and if these people who can do these things do not select a career where they can exercise their natural endowments they make a mistake.

Several years ago I planted this grape in a vineyard for market purposes. The vines have done remarkably well, and each year they have yielded fine crops of beautinatural endowments they make a mistake. Several years ago I planted this grape vines have done remarkably well, and each It should not be difficult for a father to my table for some time, and am delighted It should not be difficult for a father to my table of some time, and the delighted decide for what line of work his boys are with it. While it looks like the Niagara decide for what line of work his boys grape, it is far better than the Niagara n quality, and should sell at a much higher price. The color is a yellowish green. The berries and clusters are large, and the pulp is meaty and tender, which is a remarkable thing in grapes.

> fortably. The American people seem to have too

> many other things to think of to attempt to do justice to our public benefactors. When they are eating the naval orange

My favorite eating grape has been the

Brighton, but in some respects I prefer the Diamond. The Diamond and Brighton make two good varieties which are always n demand upon my table. Both varieties were originated by our friend, Jacob Moore. If this good man had done nothing more than to originate the Diamond, or the Brighton grape, a monument should be erected to him now while he is living, as a partial reward for his good work. But. alas, no monument is being erected. The thousands of reople who delight in eating the Diamond and Brighton grapes doubtless seldom think of the originator, who is a poor man, having received scarcely enough profit from the sale of his valuproducts to sustain himself com-

they have no thought of the American consul who interested himself at some ex-pense in securing this variety from the should pursue. It is my opinion that such boys are not so likely to become remarkably successful as are those boys who have a marked tendency in one particular directions. While enjoying the abundance of the valuable fruits of all kinds they have but little thought of the originator, the man who presented us with these valuable fruits. This is unjust, but it is true. As Shakespeare says: "Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true." So far as making money is concerned, I would recommend no man to attempt the business of originating new and valuable fruits. The Diamond is not a new grape. It has been upon the man ket for many years, and any man who has ten or fifteen cents can buy a vine and plant it in his garden. It is doubt ful if he could make a better investment of his money.

Four Peach Trees.

We have upon our city home grounds four peach trees, which have afforded as much pleasure. Three of these trees wen planted close to a line fence where cultiv tion was impossible, but since the ground there is partially covered with lumber, th trees do not suffer from the drought, the lumber having acted as a mulch, shading the ground and keeping it moist. Two of these trees are Elberta and one the Crosby. These trees were planted four or five years ago and have borne full crops for the last three years. It has been a pleasure to see the EL

bertas developing into beautiful yellow globes of fruit closely resembling oranges. The Elberta is not liable to overbear, as is the Early Crawford, and many va-rieties of peach; it therefore does not need much thinning and this is one reason why the Elberta attains a large size. Looking at the tree of Elberta you would not think

(Continued on page 10.)

#### THERE ARE NEW FACES

among the readers of Green's Fruit Grower for this issue. We mail a few copies to people who have not before seen this paper, hoping they may be induced to subscribe. We will send this paper, postpaid, one year for 50 cents, including one year's subscription to the New York Weekly Tribune, or 6 Corsican Big Strawberry plants, or 3 Red Cross Current plants, or your choice of Green's Books on Fruit Growing see advt. on other page). Now is the time to subscribe. Or we will accept 50 cents in payment for one old subscription and one new, for one year without premium. 

OUR PREMIUM LIS FOR SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1901.

> TOUR SUBSCRIPTION is supposed to expire soon unless you I have paid for 1901. Please read the following offers, which we trust will be of interest and do you good service. We have decided to make few offers, and to make these exceedingly liberal and desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. Note also in another column our clubbing offers with other papers.

> NOTICE: When you subscribe for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER you must in the same letter claim one of the premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 60,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter

ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY.



oner three two-year-old hardy, outdoor rosebushes, which will blossom same inted, and will be of the choicest varieties. Ordinarily roses sent out by mail a-house plants not one-tenth as large as those we offer; one of our roses is worth the green-house plants. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents paper one year and claim these as premiums when subscribing. We will select the common, and one white bush from the following hardy hybrid perpetual the send as a part of the common, and one white bush from the following hardy hybrid perpetual the send as a part of the send as



Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the most remarkable currant of the present day for family use or for market. Very large, very vigorous in growth, clusters all six inches long. To all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year and who claim this premium when subscribing.



We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send us 75 cents for the paper one year and claim this valuable premium. Note that everything in the way of premiums offered on this page is sent by mail, post-paid by us.

Stamp.

Premlum

No. 5.

Rubber and address. This is one of the most valuable premiums ever offered.

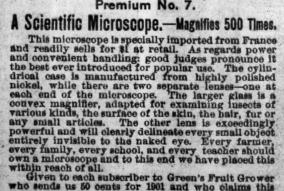
nachine which

you can carry in your pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and

on envel



Premium No. 7.



Premium

Campbell's

Early Grape

No. 6.

Two

Vines.

reach of all. Yen to each subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower ands us 50 cents for 1901 and who claims this

The earliest and best of all black grapes. A wonderful producer of fine fruit, which sells for highest price. Vine vigorous grower, fruit black, large bunches, and fine flavor. We have extra fine well-rooted vines of Campbell's Early, and will mail two vines to each subscriber who will send us 50c. for this paper one year and claim this premium when subscribing.

GREEN'S BOOKS. We offer your choice of Green's Books as premium to all who send us 50 cents for this paper, and who claim the premiums when subscribing. These books are as follows:

Premium No. 8 .- American Fruit Growing. The newest book, handsomely illustrated, pages, devoted to Peach Culture, Pear, ince, Currant and Small Fruit Culture, etc. advertisement in another column.

Premium No. 9.—Green's Six Books. On Fruit Culture, devoted to Apple, Pear, Pium, Cherry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Straw-berry, Currant. Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. See advertisement in another column. Premium No. 10 .- American Poultry Keeping A new book by Chas. A. Green, prepared with great care, covering all the principal points of Poultry Keeping. See advertisements on other pages of all these books.

NOTICE-IMPORTANT,-All plants will be mailed in spring. We can send only ONE premium with each subscription as numbered above. We cannot make any change in varieties of premiums named. Order by number. All by mail, postage New is the Time to Subscribe. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

DEC

IS THE PAP

She is waywor She hath jou In the dawning And beneath She hath carri She hath share With those Take her scrip, Bring cool w Lave her tired In fair linen,

Part the soft Lightly touch That was like In rare sumi Whisper softly, Lay her pale Do not wake h Lest you break Bear her to the Let the soun
For it looketh
And the chan
—Julia C. E

ONLY A WOL

Written for Gree regular correspondent A CHRIS On this blessed

our tables with t and a little more not considered. better the deed" work upon. Why en me by an Eng from the place wh one familiar with knows how large plum pudding on t Christmas Plum beef suet, chopped rants, 1-4 pound of one-half a nutmes dose in a floured intervals, so that can be cut. It m After it is turned platter, when it is pour over it some b This makes a mo sends the flavor of pudding. But we A bunch of Christi top makes a very p tastes like the rich will keep for month We were talking ov pudding last year, a the brandy, as that some good temperan pected to be present sene?" He wanted certainly this would sensitive people. after eating his seco mas plum pudding, He was asked wh He said "he couldn' would try to by star

MOTHER

Why is it that the strained relationship and daughter-in-law, in the same house? thinks she is head a her way, The olde housekeeper, and it to take second place is not always patien feel her day is over a down and out as fa of the house is conce friction, at the best. takes charge, but m be much increased in situation in a sensibl management of the but, instead of sitting ner look outside with find something to do. than enough for will the time to cultivate sire that has lain de years. One of the be Why not r sale, or herbs for flower garden, the adn borhood. Or, if strong There will be plenty o open out if we look for to the daughter-in-law your new position. you to take the leade it is never easy or ple be second, where one for so long. There making mother feel it assured there are tim ence and advice will be after the children com turn may come to be new daughter-in-law, e self in mother's place.

TWO W "Ol you dirty boy. and kill the nasty th shiver to look at it." Sher little boy, whose w ment had made him b a fat, green worm, wit its head. The boy w worm over the fence that might have led study, was quenched. ought the same pect into the parlor, with a, this a jolly looking thi and I am going to s "Wait a mome you have one of the gs in your hand Go you say if I tell y asy creature is a most and an in a most an i old me," said the boy. prove it," she said. t the worm in and f "Now you can boy was interested creature came of y," said another me just outside the v "See!" said she, As fine as silk,

make it look as nds." "O, dear," s

at a bother spiders

ing and cleaning

DEC

of will not wish thee riches or the glow of greatness, but that wheresoe'er thou go some weary heart will gladden at thy smile; some weary life know sunshine for awhile. And so thy years shall be a track of light, like angel footsteps passing thro' the night.

Christiana.

She is wayworn, she is weary;
She hath journeved long and far,
In the dawning and the noonday,
And beneath the evening star.

She hath carried heavy burdens; She hath borne another's load; She hath shared her herbs and lentils With those fainting on the road.

Take her scrip, and loose her sandals, Bring cool water for her feet; Lave her tired limbs, and fold them In fair linen, pure and neat.

Part the soft hair on her forehead; Lightly touch the drifted snow, That was like the golden sunshine In rare summers long ago.

Whisper softly, for she sleepeth! Lay her pale hands on her breast, Do not wake her! Lift her gently, Lest you break this perfect rest.

Bear her to the upper chamber, Let the sound of weeping cease; For it looketh toward the sunrise, And the chamber's name is—Peace. —Julia C. R. Dorr, in Baltimore S

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

A CHRISTMAS DAINTY.

and a little more work in preparation is

work upon. Why not make a Christmas plum pudding? And here is my recipe, giv-

knows how large a part was given to the

plum pudding on that great festival. Christmas Plum Pudding—One pound of

beef suet, chopped fine, 1 pound eggs, 1

pound flour, 1 pound raisins, 1 pound cur-

would try to by standing up.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Why is it that there is almost always

strained relationship between the mother

and daughter-in-law, especially if they live

in the same house? The younger woman

thinks she is head and should have things

her way, The older one has been the

housekeeper, and it is very hard always

to take second place. The daughter-in-law

is not always patient, makes the mother

feel her day is over and that she must step

down and out, as far as the management of the house is concerned. There will be

friction, at the best, when the young wife

takes charge, but mother's happiness can

be much increased if she looks over the

situation in a sensible way. Give up the

management of the house from the first,

but, instead of sitting in the chimney cor-

ner look outside with an earnest wish to

find something to do. There will be more

than enough for willing hands. Now is

the time to cultivate some taste or de-

sire that has lain dormant for so many

years. One of the best and sweetest is

sale, or herbs for seasoning; or have a

lower garden, the admiration of the neigh-

orhood. Or, if strong enough, be a nurse

There will be plenty of paths of usefulness

to the daughter-in-law. Be considerate in

your new position. It may be right for

you to take the leadership, but remember

it is never easy or pleasant to step down,

be second, where one has been the head

assured there are times when her experi

ence and advice will be valuable, especially

after the children come. Remember, your

turn may come to be pushed aside by a

new daughter-in-law, and try to put your

"O! you dirty boy. Take It right out

hat might have led in time to pleasant

dy, was quenched. Another little boy

a jolly looking thing? He is horrid,

"Wait a moment, dear," she said,

and I am going to smash him with s

you have one of the most wonderfu

gs in your hand God ever made. What

self in mother's place.

Why not raise vegetables for

#### Peach Trees.

our city home grounds which have afforded us Three of these trees were line fence where cultivable, but since the ground covered with lumber, the er from the drought, the cted as a mulch, shading are Elberta and one the trees were planted four go and have borne full

pleasure to see the Elg into beautiful yellow losely resembling oranges, not liable to overbear, as rawford, and many vand this is one reason why ins a large size. Looking berta you would not think

ed on page 10.)

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OKS. Green's Books as s 50 cents for this as follows: Fruit Growing. omely illustrate h Culture, Pe ruit Culture, etc. s Six Books to Apple,

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oultry Keeping

ch subscription mail, postage ter, N. Y.

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One of the worst things to give a boy is a toy pistol. He pops away at all the poor cats, dogs and birds he sees, inflicting pain and fright. If a girl has a canary bird; or pet of any kind, bring her strictly to account if its daily wants are not at-WOMEN'S tended to. Mother has such an opportunity to teach, in a simple, pleasant way, little lessons to the children, the back yard af-fording space enough to find many a wonderful thing. Even if the house is littered some with the leaves, weeds, stones, or queer insects or worms, better so, than to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER ourage interest in the wonderful things IS THE PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

#### TWO LITTLE WORDS.

It does not take long to say "Thank you," but they are like the oil on a creaking machine, making it run smoothly. A lovely old lady was about to get off from a street car. She might have been "sweet sixteen," to judge by the alacrity with which the conductor helped her down the steps, and his pleased smile at her pleasant "Thank you." Begin early with the children, and even if only a cup of water is handed them, expect and exact the thank you. Some children are very obstinate and hate particularly to say these two words. One mother tried hard to teach her little boy, but his lips would remain obstinately closed. "O, well," said she, "he will learn when he is older." But no, my dear, he will not, and probably will make one of those trying men that his women folks will do and do for and never receive an appreciative word. Girls, too, may be unmindful of these pleasant obli-

We started one morning to ride up Mt. Washington, from the Glen house, in the stage. When we started the sun was shining and it was not cold. There was a very pretty young girl aboard, but she was imprudent enough to go with no extra wrap. We rode right into a storm cloud, and the way it blew the sleet into our faces was enough to frighten the stoutest of us. Ice ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ormed on the woodwork of the stage. The poor young girl was, indeed, in a sad plight. Her teeth chattered, and she moaned she would die with the cold. The kind-hearted driver took off his great coat and wrapped it around her, and faced the storm without t. She did not even thank him for per-On this blessed day we want to spread haps saving her life, but when she was in our tables with the best we can prepare, the house at the top, by a warm fire, she not considered. "The better the day, the better the deed" is a good old adage to girls who are not pretty, or graceful, "or anything," as they are apt to say mournfuly. Cultivate a pleasant smile and be ready en me by an English lady who brought it from the place where Dickens lived. Any o say "thank you" for all favors received, and you will soon wonder and rejoice at one familiar with his Christmas stories what these magic words bring.

#### Of General Interest to Housekeepers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. J. H.

ants, 1-4 pound citron, 1-2 pound sugar, one-half a nutmeg. This should be tied I was pleased with a remark made by a close in a floured cloth, at three or four ntervals, so that as it swells the strings oung girl who had been reared in wealth and was about to be married. The young can be cut. It must be boiled six hours. man whom she was to marry commanded After it is turned out of the cloth on a platter, when it is brought to the table, a good salary, but was poor. He urged an immediate marriage, but she said, "No, our over it some brandy and set it ablaze. This makes a most striking effect, and it is far better for both of us that I should learn some of the important needs of housesends the flavor of the liquor through the udding. But we need not use brandy to keeping, the art of bread making, and how have a most rich and delicious pudding. to make that good cup of coffee you love A bunch of Christmas holley stuck in the so well." She realized the need of housetop makes a very pretty ornamentation. A hold training. She was the only daughter sauce can be made to pour over it. It and had been indulged, having had no tastes like the richest wedding cake, and cares, but she had plenty of good common will keep for months if kept from the air. We were talking over the preparing of our pudding last year, and said we would omit and is willing to be a true help-mate. It pudding last year, and said we would omit the brandy, as that might give offense to some good temperance people that were expected to be present. The small boy of the family said, "Mother, can't you use kerosene?" He wanted to see the blaze, but of a few little helpful items, learned by a proper said to be present. certainly this would be objectionable to sensitive people. This same small boy, after eating his second big slice of Christianica windows of coal stoves can be easily mas plum pudding, was found in tears. cleaned with a soft rag dipped in vinegar he was asked what was the matter. He said "he couldn't hold any more, but putting the stove up.

Steel knives that are not in general use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of borax water, one part water to four parts of borax; wipe dry, roll in flannel and keep in a dry

To purify the air of the cellar and destroy parasitical growth, place some rolled orimstone in a pan, set fire to it, close the doors and windows as tightly as possible for two to three hours; repeat every three

A very economical proceeding is to save all the scraps of broken pieces of soap and drop them into a tin can kept for the purpose; then dissolve three ounces of borax in two quarts of warm water, add two bars of good white soap shaved fine (if you have not saved the scraps), and stir all together in your jar until melted. When cool it will form a jelly. A tablespoonful of this will make a strong lather in a gallon of water, and will be good for cleaning any painted surface such as doors, window sills, etc., and for silver, matting, marble, oil-cloth, and will not fade any colors. In fact, there is nothing superior to this, home-made soap, and it is a very conomical idea to save all the scraps and pieces of soap for the purpose.

There is a great deal of difference in th quality of work a broom will do, and the length of time they will last, and this is due to the way they are cared for. One open out if we look for them. Now, a word that is used every day should be washed at least once a week. The best way is to prepare a bucketful of suds by dissolving pearline in hot water and dip the broom up and down in it until the straws look for so long. There are many ways for making mother feel it less keenly, and be clean and new, rinse well and hang up to dry. This toughens the straws so they will not break so easily. The broom should never be set down in one corner after it is used, bending the straws and making it one-sided. Have a screw hook in one end of the handle and have it hung up when

#### Terrible Cancer of the Breast Cured by Anointing with Oil.

Dr. D. M. Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, 1899.

Dr. D. M. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Friend—I write to let you know how my breast is. Well, it is all healed over. I still dress it with the mutton tailow and absorbent cotton. There is no scab. Looks nice and clean. Doctor, please advise me if there is anything more to do. I remain, your grateful patient, and kill the nasty thing. It makes me thiver to look at it." So said a mother to her little boy, whose wonder and astonishment had made him bring into the house fat, green worm, with a horn on top of head. The boy went out, threw the grateful patient,
ANNE CLARK, 2,027 Ramsey street.
P. S.—Doctor, my neighbors think it is a
miracle to see what your Balmy Oils have
done for me.
Books and paper. brought the same peculiar looking worm into the parlor, with a, "O! mother! Isn't

#### Why She Likes It.

you say if I tell you that inside that Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I will give my reasons for taking Green's "I wouldn't believe it if anybody else me," said the boy. "But I am going prove it," she said. She took a box, it the worm in and fastened on a lace ter. "Now you can see it," she said. She took a box, it the worm in and fastened on a lace ter. "Now you can see it," she said. I selected Green's Fruit Grower as the best. Second, I thought it a clean paper, and helpful in many ways, and recommend it to others as such. All departments please, instruct and interest me. More household hints, pig pointers, poultry pointers (yes, and good stories) would suit me better, and it would be more in harmony with the name of the paper. Long live Green's Fruit Grower. I propose to help it live by sending new subscribers.—Mrs. H. H. H., Clarksville, Ohio. creature is a most beautiful butter-I will give my reasons for taking Green's "I wouldn't believe it if anybody else id me," said the boy. "But I am going prove it," she said. She took a box, a bother spiders are. They keep ing new subscrushing and cleaning all day long." | Clarksville, Ohio.

## The Nineteenth Century Woman.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mildred Green Burleigh.

century. I can only give you a bird's-eye view of some of the many successes with which her ability, pluck and enthusiasm have been rewarded. The old doctrine lost of the patient. And now she stands side by side with the physician possessing a clinical education.

The pioneer of our women lawyers, Mrs. Mansfield, made her initial bow to the that women should be worked for and not

abandoned. in departments in which they formerly (if admitted at all) were entirely under the dictation of men.

Not intellectual training alone, but technical training, enables them to hold responsible positions in every profession. In the middle of the seventeenth century, a private school was organized for girls in Boston. So averse were the magistrate and the selectmen to the education of women that a committee visited the school and exacted a written promise from the teacher that the school should be closed and the teacher and his family move elsewhere. Slowly but surely the education of wom en has advanced, until to-day the nineteenth century girl has opportunities equal ing those of her brother. She can have the choice of a college governed entirely by her own sex, from the dean to the charwoman, or she may enter any one of the many co-educational institutions of the land, where the masculine intellect prethat her mind is quicker, that she is more life. systematic and that she has more self-control. The emergencies which arise in a If the higher education helps the college bred woman to meet these emergencies and solve the problems which the busy, workaday housewife is still struggling with, then it is her duty to solve them and publish the process.

This is the place to inquire, does the college education prepare the student for the home life, or whether it has unfitted her for a task so practical and so various in its details. The quickened intellect, the habits of system acquired, the generous views of life which come with contact with many minds and many subjects, the refine ment which all noble training gives, the seeing of things in their right relations and values, all these must be invaluable to the woman who is to carry the responsi bilities of motherhood and the making of

It has been said that there is no pro fession, at the present time, over which a woman has not tacked her sign. This is surely progressive, active and aggres-

The advance made by women as physicians in the past fifteen years is marvelous. Women are not only considered equal mentally, but time has shown them to be equal physically to meet the emergencies and hardships which a physician must be come accustomed to. Yet the interest lies even less in what has been accomplished, than in the opposition which has been encountered and overcome. The old-fashioned nurse was an honorable member of society. though not regularly trained according to modern demands. She was generally deeply read in the school of life. She gathered her knowledge at the bedside of her friends and in visiting among the poor.

But, with the advance of scientific med-

icine, it became necessary that the physician should have an educated assistant fitted to carry out his directions skillfully as well as faithfully. And so the trained point of view.)

From a progressive standpoint a volume nurse came into existence; embodying might be filled with the attainments of everything necessary to the care and com-the American woman of the nineteenth fort of the patient. And now she stands

public in Iowa in 1869, and was admitted work, that their influence should be felt to the bar under a status providing only but not recognized, that they should see and hear but neither appear nor speak, The examining committee reported that has been greatly modified, if not altogether abandoned. It took great pleasure in recommending the applicant, not only because she was the The changes which this country has seen first woman who applied for the authority, in this respect, and the great uprising of in- but because in her examination she gave dustries among women, are important not to women alone, but to society in general.

The initiative is now taken by women

the best possible rebuke to the imputation that women were not and could not become qualified to practice law. Many legal battles have been fought over the admittance of women to the bar, until now they practice before all courts, both state and

national. It was at-the beginning of the Revolution in America that women began to take an active interest in affairs of state. They talked to their children of the wrongs of the people and of their invaded rights. Sons and daughters grew sensitive to the tyranny that oppressed their parents, and, as they reached maturity, burned with a desire to defend their rights.

It was a woman, Mercy Warren, who was the author of that never-to-be-forgotten axiom, "Taxation without representation." It was she who suggested the doctrine of "Right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as inherent and be-longing to mankind." She possessed a fiery ardor and a patriotic zeal, and so impressed her convictions upon Samuel and John Adams that they were foremost in dominates. It is said by many writers the advocacy of independence. Seldom has threw it at his feet without saying a that the college bred woman has a su-word. Now, one little bit of advice to perior advantage in the home. They claim cal influence, which lasted throughout her

When the anti-slavery convention was trol. The emergencies which arise in a held in London, two women were elected household at the present time are many. resent America. The English abolitionists were very conservative and did not intend under any circumstances to invite women to sit in their convention. A long debate followed on the admission of women, and when the vote was taken, women delegates were excluded. When William Lloyd Garrison arrived and heard the decision he refused to take his seat with the delegates. and during the entire session he sat silent spectator.

This marked a new era in the woman' cause. Since that time it has progressed rapidly. The first woman's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, in 1840. It was adjourned to meet in our own city

two months later. Since the Civil war woman's capacity for public work has been generally recognized, and their ability to manage public affairs has achieved phenomenal success Now women have the franchise in some form in nearly every state and territory in the Union. Their latest political triumph was achieved when women delegates were admitted to the conventions of both contending partles.

Where will the political woman's ambi-tions lead her?

We are familiar with the business wom-

an. She has demonstrated her ability to run a mine, carry on a cattle ranch, own and preside over a bank, and to manufac ture every conceivable article, even to dynamite.

The works of the literary woman are read in newspapers, magazines and novel Her pen is identical with that of her brother journalist, and from the first her work has been fairly received and justly criticised. She, too, is progressing, for now she owns and manages a paper with the ease if not the ability of a Greeley. (Continued next month, when the subjec will be considered from a conservative

#### How to Cook Peas.

Garden peas, when young, quickly grown and fresh, have a delicious characteristic flavor of their own, are rather sweet, and almost crisp when eaten-and maintain these attributes unimpaired if simply boiled in salt and water, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, One of Henry Ward Beecher's favorite dishes was stewed peas. They were cooked fresh from the pod and sent to the table in the simplest mannermerely seasoned with salt, a pat of sweet butter and a pinch of freshly ground pep-per. In Mr. Beecher's recipe water is not used for cleansing the peas, since they are so carefully preserved from all contamination by their perfect covering. The same process is equally applicable to French

#### When to Clean the Teeth.

If the teeth are to get but one thorough cleansing during the day, just before retiring is the best time to give it to them, as there are six or eight hours during sleep that the salivary glands are inactive, and fatty and starchy foods that may be lodged between and around the teeth are bathed in saliva, a partial digestive fluid, undergo decomposition, forming acids, which act more or less readily on the tooth structure at the time of formation: the salivary glands, not being active during sleep, acid are not diluted, as during day a free flow of saliva prevents, to a great degree, the deleterious effects of acids thus formed. The teeth and gums should be carefully brushed after each meal with a medium soft brush, using as a wash, on damp equal parts.-Practical Druggist,

#### The Care of Plants

The health of plants, like that of children, depends largely upon the attention they get, especially during the winter sea son, says the Philadelphia North Ameri-

Delicate plants should be housed before frosts become severe, and it is September generally that they are removed to the greenhouses or conservatories. It is a good rule, after they have been removed to their winter quarters, to see that one plant does not touch another, because not only do blights pass from one leaf to another, but coming in constant contact, the leaves become shriveled and sometimes withered.
Once a week there should be a "house-cleaning" in the nursery, when the stands should be dusted and the leaves washed or attended.

Plenty of fresh air is as necessary to plant's health as to a child's, and it is a great mistake to keep the conservatory constantly closed during the winter. Fresh air should now and then be allowed to weep through the room.

With regard to temperature, an even

warmth of from 60 to 70 degrees, with sunshine in the daytime, going down to 45. degrees (but not lower) on cold nights, will carry most plants safely through the winter, and it is not desirable to keep up great heat in the conservatory at any time; for plants, when in flower, last longer in a moderate warmth, and are less likely to feel the severe cold which sometimes sets

in than when unduly coddled.

Every faded flower and yellow leaf should be removed at once from the plants, keeping everything fresh and clean; not only do the plants look the better for this little attention, but they will bloom longer than when they are allowed to seed.

#### The Schoolgirl's Dresses.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

It takes considerable planning to dress the little girls neatly and tastefully if it is necessary to consider the expense of every garment that is purchased. This is the time of the year when the stores offer remnants of dress goods at alluring prices. These remnants do nicely for best dresses for the little women, and the mother can get a supply of them for a modest outlay. It is much better to buy them than buy cheap material that will always ook cheap, and will not wear well. In selecting these goods, give the preference o plain materials and quiet colors. Plaid nice to use when the making-over time arrives, and these combinations always look stylish.

The mother is fortunate who can fashion the little daughter's best dresses at home. So many allowances must be made for

future growth if we wish the dress to be wearable for more than one season, and the dressmakers are not usually willing to take that trouble. Many dresses that are handsome enough for Sunday wear have been made from the best parts of old ones that the mamma or older sister have worn. Those who have tried it, know that a ten-cent package of Diamond dye will give faded woolen goods an entirely different color and renew its youthful freshness. Gored skirts are preferred to plain ones, and there are many ways of lengthening them when they become too short. The lining may be pieced out, keeping the gores the same shape, and rut-ting a bias piece around the bottom after the gores have been sewed together. Or a ruffle may be made of pieces like the skirt, lined with cambric and put on the edge of the skirt. Each gore may be cut in shallow points, and a wide ruffle laid in narrow plaits placed under the points, and lengthening the skirt from two to six inches as required. If the waist has been joined to the skirt, the simplest way of lengthening it is to put a belt has

engthening it is to put a belt between

may just as well be pretty, even though they are only old clothes made over, for they feel better when well dressed. Study the juvenile fashions so nicely illustrated \* in various fashion magazines. It is not necessary to have a pattern for every-thing, for if a woman has a little in-genuity she can make the various changes needed. A sailor suit of navy blue storm serge was made of an old dress skirt that had been taken apart, washed and ironed on the wrong side. A small piece of navy blue and white striped woolen goods was used with it. The plain, full skirt and \* sailor blouse were made of serge, while the neck piece, large sailor collar and bands of the shirt sleeves were of the striped goods. The blouse was finished with a double row of buttons down the

> A lovely dress for a little girl was made of old cashmere, dyed a rich wine color with Diamond dye. The skirt has four with Diamond dye. The skirt has four gores fitting closely over the hips, with a little fullness gathered at the top of the back breadths. A plaid belt conceals the joining of the waist and skirt. The waist is fitted by under arm and shoulder seams, and has the fullness gathered at the lower edge of the front and back. At the top s a smooth, square yoke of the plaid, outlined with a band of wine colored silk braid. The sleeves are close fitting, and the lower edge is finished with a bias band of plaid. Many of the latest styles are well adapted to making over, for the pieces required are small, and two materials are used.—E. J. C.

#### The Best-Loved Woman.

The world loves a true and noble woman more than the greatest beauty that ever ived or the most brilliant intellect. Within the memory of every one there are noble, womanly lives, which have been dearer and better to us than the most brilliant women of history. Not for the beauty of a Helen of Troy or a Cleopatra, nor for the brilliancy of a George Sand or Joan of Arc would we sacrifice these lives. Indeed, if we had to choose between one or the other, we would wipe from the slate of history those historic characters rather than destroy the sacred influences of a noble mother, sister or wife which have shaped and formed our careers.-A. S. Atkinson, M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.

#### Care of the Coffee Pot.

An actual experience, and a testing of the daily coffee pot by the mistress will sometimes reveal the fact that it has not been cleansed in a manner to insure good

In how many kitchens is the remnant of the morning coffee left on the back of the range for a mid-forenoon cup for the cook. when not only the rank flavor is extracted frm the long steeped grounds, but a cer-tain deposit is made upon the sides of the pot which adheres with great pertinacity, and which only a most careful washing will remove. This deposit, if left on, will surely taint the coffee that is subsequently made in the pot, and even to a taste not over critical will injure the flavor of the best coffee in the world. The cook is proverbially sensitive with regard to the washing of the coffee pot, insisting that it is clean when it is not, and it sometimes reuires not a little diplomacy to effect the cleansing of the coffee pot and preserve the sweetness of the cook's temper at the same time. The reward will be a much better cup of coffee. The Examiner.

#### Autumn's Midwinter Fancy Work.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

There is nothing so charming and engage ng to little girls as to put them to piecing quilt-and the first work they do can he utilized for their doll's quilt-but this leads to greater things, and pretty soon use in their first housekeeping. This was my experience, and very dear to me was that quilt, though only a nine patch calico, but the association was very precious, and brought back the old home loves and faces. It is becoming fashionable now for every housekeeper to have either an old hei loom of one, or to piece a new one, as it is the nicest cover you can give to a guest in the spring or fall. They are easy piece, and very simple patterns should h chosen at first, such as the nine patch, star, or four patch, but one soon acquires considerable skill in sewing the seams and getting the corners turned and fitted nicely. I know several wealthy ladies who have given pieces to those wom en who sew, to piece them several, so as to have one for each spare chamber and for their own bed. It furnishes delightful work for those who are not very busy, say grandmothers who have given up the cares of housekeeping, but who are never happy unless busy, and to all such I will say you can't please your young granddaugh ters, who anticipate getting married or going to housekeeping, more than to piece them a pretty quilt. The old Irish chain is a beautiful pattern, and you can sell them if you wish to make some pin money or church money for yourselves, for I have seen persons inquiring for them. Quilts that are used every day in bedroom need frequent washing, just as the white counterpanes do, to keep them healthy, pure and sweet. Some send them to laundry, but you can wash them at hom easily. If you have a washing machine and wringer it's no trouble at all. Just heat the water until quite hot, dissolve enough Gold Dust washing powder in it to make a good, strong suds, and pour it into the machine. Put the quilt in and rub hard ten minutes, pass the quilt through the wringer, change the dirty suds for clean, and wash again. Three rinse waters will be necessary, and add a little blueing Fasten the quilt securely with clother pins.-Jane.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN, I have discovered a positive cure for all femal diseases and the piles. It never falls to cure the pile from any cause or in either sex, or any of the disease peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displace ments, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mai a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Addres MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 150, Kokomo, Ind.

#### William Levin Says:

"Editor Green's Fruit Grower,

Rochester, N. Y .: Your paper is extraordinary in this: there is never a word of news in it, no novels, no crimes or accidents, no puzles, no games, no sports. But there is a high grade of morality without cant; solid sense without affectation of learning; there is a tone of fine feeling without sentimentality; there are hints that hit square and help to a better life. Without neglecting the manure heap you have realized that readers have souls, and that name. Old poplars, so tall, so tall we chil-they are neither idiotic nor immoral. This dren fancied they were graceful columns they are neither idiotic nor immoral. This dren fancied they were graceful columns is why I like your paper. It is only a towering to the sky, inclosed this walk on question of time when its readers will be numbered by millions." It has 60,000 subscribers. Established

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The end and aim of business, generally speaking, is to pile up wealth. No man is counted as a success in business who sim-ply maintains himself and family in comfort. He must have an immense surplus over his needs and extravagances before he "wins his spurs" in the business world glittering stars; we saw at our feet the and is worshiped by the million who adore success. To enter heart and mind into any useful work is good for any woman. But that surely is not what is generally meant by "choosing a business career." are very few successful business women," began an editorial in a great paper recently; the writer could name but one conspicuous "success" as an exception to the rule. As I think of her as she really is I am glad there are not many others. It is necessary for some women to enter business life, and when it is so there is no use of combating necessity. But as business now exists it is not "an ideal life for women," or for men, either.-Ada C. Sweet, in the November Woman's Home

#### My Grandmother's Garden.

Companion.

If you, children, will listen, and would like to hear, I will tell you about my grandmother's garden, where I spent many hap- thin, semi-transparent chips. Let the ideal night and watching the moving shadows of these tall trees, brings to my the syrup. Chill the lemonade after thormind such vivid memories of the dear old oughly mixing the two parts together. garden, that I seem to be again a child, wandering down its quaint and charming paths. In the moonlight the garden looked third full of crushed ice, then fill the glass its fairest and had for us the greatest and most mysterious charm.

A cool place it was, sheltered and shaded

by a firmament of foliage. By day it was

lighted by subdued sunshine, which wove lace of gold over the verdant velvet carpet. Oh, it was a forest of loveliness, and in the moonlight, fairyland, indeed! Trees, shrubs, plants and flowers grew without number in that sylvan place. Inclosing and protecting the garden was a brick wall so high that we children, to peer over the top, clambered upon an old rustic seat. Many vines, climbing up the wall, adorned it as though there were to be a wedding, and added ten fold to the beauty of the garden. Willfully winding its wild way among weeping willows a brook ran over the same brightest pebbles, of which we sought those Tribune. of rarest beauty. Here we children hastened in the early spring to gather the silky pussywillows, the advance guard of the vast army of leaves and flowers. Here also, we listened to the harmonies of the waters and the blackbird's liquid notes. Almost hidden by leaves and bordered by beautiful blossoms, winding brick walks transformed the garden into a labyrinth, thither we children often went pursuing, in play, the Minotaur. Fun, indeed! Any curtous winged or crawling creature sufficed for the monster. Once, I remember, it was a hideous snake; again, a large worm; and again, a magnificent, mammoth moth. The most charming feature of that charming garden was the poplar-peristyle. Grandmother had given our favorite walk tha each side, and formed, so we thought, a entrance of the orchard, where flourished luxuriant, luscious fruit. Sheltered, secluded, shaded within the poplar-peristyle were the old well and well-house. Here drank delicious draughts, drawn with the dripping bucket from cool depths be-low. Very quaint, very queer was the old well-house, damp, cool and delightful.

Business Not Ideal For Woman. | Soft, velvety moss mantled the roof. Fine ferns fringed the moist stones. We often sat near the well-house to make bouquets for grandmother's dining-table, or wreath gay garlands for one another. moonlight how we loved to stroll with dear grandmother down the peristyle, past the well and into the orchard. We watched strange, silent, but restless shadows glide back and forth; we felt the night's cool mists, and breathed the sweet breaths of many odorous flowers; we heard the distant night-hawks crying distractedly in their hurried flight; then the garden seemed strange and weird, and we clung

close to grandmother. Why, children, how damp it has grown! Why, how late it seems! See! the moon is sinking low. I had lost myself in thought, and was again in that long-forsaken garden, but now to bed and to sleep, and may we wander in mystic dreams through that dear, old-fashioned garden.

Lemonade.

Almost every one has a favorite method of making lemonade. The following method Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lois of preparing lemonade with syrup always Marle Ver Bryck. gives a delicious drink: Dissolve three pounds of sugar in a quart of cold water: add the yellow peel of six lemons, cut in py hours when a child of your age, Eliza- syrup heat to the boiling point, then let it beth. Sitting here in the moonlight of this | cool. Meantime, add the juice of six lemons to a quart of cold water. Add it to Serve it in a pitcher with a bowl of crushed ice. Fill the lemonade glasses nearly onenearly full with lemonade.

As a change prepare an "orgeat" instead of lemonade. Make it exactly like lemonade, using rich skimmed red Valencia or a red California orange instead of lemons. Sometimes the juice of two lemons is used and four oranges. The skins of six oranges are then used. Add to the orgest just before chilling it the milk of half a pound of Jordan almonds. Blanch the almonds, pound them to a paste, add half a pint of cold water with the pounded almonds, and continue to pound them; then in a few minutes add about the same amount of lukewarm water. Mix well and squeeze the mixture through a napkin and add it to the orangeade. Serve orgeat in exactly the same way the lemonade was served .-

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PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN,
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spondent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, by which the professor will be more often heard from through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower. Our readers have many questions to zsk regarding varieties of fruits, methods of culture, etc., and we do not know of any one better qualified to answer these

tion in quality of apples, strawberries, grapes and other fruits when grown in dif
4. Buds can be kept over winter by

to be deficient.-C. G., N. Y. Reply: Each has certain requirements of or their starting to grow. climate and soil, but more especially of climate, which must be met if they are to the Japanese plums, and others do not, needs a rather cool climate to develop the best flavor. The poorest in flavor I ever ate were grown in the warm valleys of California, and some of the best in North-Michigan, New England and mountains of North Carolina Colorado. Climate has almost everything to do with the flavor of apples, and long, hot summers are not conducive to it. There should be

a proper amount of warmth for development, and anything beyond that is a detriment. There are variable degrees for different varieties. The Ben Davis does not get sufficient warmth in the best regions for the Baldwin, but in the Ozark plateau it does, and there it develops a than in New York. On the contrary, the through this paper. total warmth in the Ozarks is too much for the Baldwin, and we have a development fall apple of poor flavor. There it is not etc., have their climatic adaptations as well as their varietal differences.

And, besides climatic effects, the constituents of the soil—in other words, the plant food—has something to do with the flavor as well as with the size and color of fruits. Nitrogen gives large size and pro- in Arizona. The attempt was first made longs the time of growth, but potash gives about twenty years ago, by importing cuthigh color and high quality. Plenty of tings from the trees that produced the potash will make rich fruits, if the climate is right for those particular kinds.

Do Baldwins and other winter apples stop growing in October or November, or will they continue to grow as long as left on the tree?—A. M. Rose, N. Y.

Reply: According to my observations, fruits of many kinds do increase considerably in size after they begin to color. This is true of some varieties of the peach and many of the berries, but I do not think it is so with regard to most apples. By October, in most climates, the winter apples have attained their normal size, and the most of them have about all the dark color they will get. Still, as long as the sun shines upon them, it has a powerful The blue gradually fades out of the green, whether in the light or dark, and this leaves the yellow color which we so much admire; for green is only a combination of blue and yellow. When leaves become yelthey die. When they turn pink, red, crimson, purple, etc., it is because of the chemthe ripening (decaying) process. When an apple or pear turns red in the cellar, it is plainly than it did before.

possibly seeds also, which have fallen to the ground in the fruit and remained there. This thicket is composed of young trees from one-eighth of an inch in diameter up to two inches, and from a foot to ten feet high. I want to dig them out to get rid of them, but would like to make use of them if possible, by grafting or budding them. How would you advise me to go about it? Do you think grafting them the proper thing? If so, should the trees be dug this fall and stored, the same as apple seedlings? Could I safely cut the larger ones off close to the root, so as they would not occupy too much space in the cellar?

2. Which do you consider the best process for growing apple trees, grafting or budding? Also, which for pears, plums and fers to trees grown by irrigation? On a stock one inch in diameter do you advise a cleft graft, with two scions, or one only?
3. In budding seedlings of the same year's growth, should the bud be put close to the surface of the soil, or is higher up the stock equally as good? When should

the seedling be cut off after budding? 4. Can buds be kept over winter and set in the spring? If so, please describe the process.

5. Do you advise grafting the Japanese plum on peach roots? 6. What do you consider a fair growth for grape cuttings to make the first sea

at all the second season? 7. Please give me the title of a book you could recommend that treats on the yours, Charles E. Browne.

son, and should they be allowed to bear

Reply: 1. Our American wild plums make good stocks in all but one respect, that is, they sprout very badly and become a nuisance. Mariana is about the best of all plum stocks and never sprouts. It would be about useless to attempt to house-graft these sprouts; because stone fruits do not often succeed grafted the better and more common way of propagating the plum and all other stone fruits. In view of the cheapness of good trees worked on Mariana stocks, it would hardly seem wise to bother with these wild sprouts. The brush heap is the proper

sprouting as long as they lived.

2. Budding and grafting are about equally good for propagating the apple

needed.
3. About three inches above the collar of apricot orchards at about 32,500 acres, 3. About three inches above the collar is the usual place for setting buds; because they then get the full benefit of all the strength of the stock, and there is little of the seedling left above ground to send out growth. The stocks should be cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the cut off just above the buds and at the cut off just above the cut

Can you explain the cause for the varia- | time of the first sign of growth the spring

ferent states? I have recently received the putting in some very cool and damp place. largest and most beautiful specimens of In the sawdust of an ice house is usually Oldenberg, Wealthy and other apples, grown in Michigan, but the quality seemed ly keep very well, but they must be taken up in springtime before there is any danger

attain their best qualities of flavor, as of preferring the Mariana. The peach is size, color, etc. For instance, the apple less hardy, is subject to borers and does not make quite so good union with the plum as the Mariana does. 6. Yearling grape cuttings usually are

classed into two grades, the best ones having roots that average a foot or more in length. The tops are not taken much into consideration, although the new growth should be nearly a foot long. The roots from about six inches to one foot sidered only fit to line out and grow another year in the nursery. When set in a permanent location, the vines should not be allowed to bear the first season, should they attempt to do so, and rarely a bunch to the vine the second year.

7. The Nursery Book, by L. H. Bailey, quite good flavor, not equal, of course, to gives excellent instruction about propagatthat of many other kinds, but far better ing plants and trees. It may be bought

We hear of the success in growing and of size and early ripening that makes a curing the genuine Smyrna fig in Califall apple of poor flavor. There it is not fornia, such as brings the highest price so good in flavor as Ben Davis, while in of any brand in market. Is this true, and lew York it is better. Peaches, grapes, can we grow and cure the same here in the orange growing regions of Arizona? we think .- E. A. R.

> product that has attained such fame all over the world. Later other importations were made, some quite extensive in character. Mr. F. Roeding, of Fresno, Calspecial mission of investigation, and he procured cuttings from the fig trees in the province of Aidin, or Aden, which is back from the coast some fifty to 100 miles from Smyrna, and where the fruit is grown that is packed at that port and bears its name in the fig markets. This trip and importation cost Mr. Roeding about \$3,000, and from it he got only stock from which to grow a 60-acre orchard of barren trees. I was there in 1888 and saw them growing luxuriantly, but bearing no fruit.

But along with the edible fig cuttings, Mr. West brought some from the wild figs chemical effect in changing the skin red. of that region, which bear inedible fruit, but in which an insect which was then said to be the means of the pollination of the special edible variety sought. This latter was hotly disputed by some scientists low it is because the green coloring mat-ter dissolves and the blue disappears before has proved a solid and happy reality. Other importations of the wild or Capri son, purple, etc., it is because of the chemical effect of the rays of the sun during was that made by the United States dely interesting. partment of agriculture, under my direction, in 1890. A large quantity of the cutbecause the blue leaves the green, thus leaving the lighter color, the yellow, in to our consuls in Turkey, and in the emcontrast with which the red shows more bryonic or hold-over fruits on these cutfig wasp or Blastophaga, that unwittingly

dropped off, in which they were. However, gon, wherever figs are a success, and do not buy on a falling market. been at least one successful introduction sums them up as follows: Fresno. They have been doing good work, endeavor to keep prices down. for George C. Roeding, of Fresno, has this cherries, always bearing in mind this reon the Mediterranean. He sent me a sam-ple of the article and I have critically tested it beside true Smyrna figs from abroad. I also did the same last year, although the insects had not then become

numerous enough to do much pollination, and little was produced. It is a tedious but interesting story about the life history of this little insect and its have sense enough to keep at home. unconscious but useful work in carrying pollen from the wild figs to the female flowers of this choicest of all varieties of the cultivated figs. Without its aid there can be no perfect or fertile seeds in the fruit, except by tedious hand pollination with some instrument, and hence none of the rich, delicate, nutty flavor peculiar to the variety, nor will its fruits grow past the first stages if not pollinized, but all and ornamental, grapes, etc., which I would be apt to understand.—Very truly gions should procure cuttings of Smyrna and Capri figs, and in due time the Blastophaga, too, and try to secure the

#### Apricots in California.

much coveted product.

Thousands of men, women and children in this way. They are not very successfully grafted by any method. Budding is in gathering a part of California's golden The wealth, says the Chicago Record. apricot harvest is in progress in a dozen valleys in Central and Southern California, and six days in the week there are acres covered with drying fruit, and canning fac-tories are hives of industry. The present place for them; although they could be set out in nursery rows and budded next summer, or grafted the following spring. Those that succeeded would be troublesome by of apricots grown in California this year.

increase in the area of apricot orchards has kept pace with that of prune peach and orange orchards. In 1870 there and pear, but the peach, plum and cherry were but 1,200 apricot trees in the whole are better budded. In grafting, I rarely state. In 1885 the peach, prune and apriput more than one scion in a stump, even if it is two inches in diameter; and this I California about \$270,000. In 1893 they set on the upper side of a very sloping were worth over \$1,200,000. In 1885 the cut. The wound will heal better with a total apricot yield in this state was about sloping stump than one cut square across; 2,800,000 pounds, and in 1890 it was 18, and one scion, if it lives, is all that is 000,000 pounds. The state board of horti-

county, in the vicinity of San Jose, are the largest in the world. Several orchards there are over 100 acres in extent and many cover fifty and seventy acres. The total acreage of apricot orchards in Santa Clara county is over 5,000 acres. Then there are large orchards in the Sacramento valley and through Sonoma and Merced counties. In Southern California Ventura county produces the most apricots, and this season has some 500,000 pounds of this fruit in preparation for the market. Pomona valley is another important producer of apricots, and last year had some 6,000,-000 pounds of fruit, or 350 carloads.

#### Value of Shade Trees and Forests.

Some people flee to the woods for health, get it and then consent to the destruction of shade trees in front of their city residences, says Popular Science Monthly. Dr. Oswald shows that forests and population have a relation worth noting. Where the forests have disappeared the population has dwindled. He writes:

Spain, in the glory of her ancient woodlands was the Eden of Southern Europe; treeless Spain has become a gehenna of poverty and disease. Forest-shaded Sicily begat athletes and philosophers, heroes and merchant princes: Sicily, in its present sunblistered condition, evolves chiefly bandits, beggars and vermin. The entire coast region of the Mediterranean has been 'cleared," with the result of losing fourfifths of its former population, and at least nine-tenths of its former productiveness. The same in Southern France, in Portu-

gal, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia,

Persia and Hindostan. It might indeed be questioned if all human follies and crimes taken together have caused as much permanent mischief as the insane destruction of nature's safeguards against life-blighting droughts. We wonder if Americans will learn these

truths in time to save or restore our for-

#### Ice Protects Fruits From Frost.

A new kind of car is double lined and has at each end four galvanized cylinders reaching from the floor to near the top, says the Washington Star. In sum-We have good soil and climate for figs, mer these cylinders are filled with ice and salt, tamped down hard, and it is claimed that a refrigerator vehicle thus equipped does not need any renewal of its stock of ice on a journey clear across the continent. The remarkable point, however, is that

the car is iced in winter just the same for the purpose of preventing freezing. Ice is normally at about 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is very reluctant to give up any of its temperature. Hence, when it ifornia sent a Mr. West to Turkey on a is zero weather outside, the cylinders of relatively warm ice act as stoves, helping to keep up the thermometer inside. Another novel device by which ica is

and so tends to keep up the temperature hay when the temperature is dangerously One very curious fact that has been as-

certained is that perishable produce, such as fruit and vegetables, will stand a lower temperature when the car is in motion than when it is at rest. No theory has been suggested to account satisfactori

#### The Apple Market.

The apple crop in the United States and tings were the first live specimens of the Canada is unusually large, and prices are correspondingly low, says the American

This is practically proven by the rapid the cuttings grew in the many places where | manner in which speculators are taking up I sent them, from North Carolina to Ore- all the apples in sight. Apple speculators

among them the very region in Arizona Professor Waugh, of the Vermont experi-where the correspondent lives. Doubtless ment station, in speaking of this matter, they are growing there to-day in the ex- points out that there are certain features periment station, and perhaps elsewhere. of the situation that the apple growers Within the past three years there has have generally failed to appreciate. He

of the Blastophaga, made by the Division of Entomology at Washington, and there absolutely) overestimated. The statements are millions of them now wintering over that the present crop greatly exceeds that in the embryo figs on the Capri fig trees of 1896 have been very industriously circuin some parts of California, and notably at lated by the apple buyers, and solely in the

2. The market has been underestimated. It has been assumed that the market is no cured figs as ever left the port of Smyrna, better than in 1896, while the fact is that it can handle a much larger quantity of fruit. Then the market was not organized. Buyers were not in touch with sellers. Especially the whole European outlet had not been developed. Now all that is changed for the better. Then growers shipped thousands of barrels of windfalls and worthless fruit which this year they will

3. The market has been temporarily up settled by the great quantity of fall fruit sent in, and by the remarkable crop of windfalls harvested by the September gales. Buyers have shrewdly taken allvantage of this temporary demoralization to contract for winter apples, though latekeeping varieties are not properly affected

4. The probable price of winter fruit has been generally underestimated. The price has ranged thus far from \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel, although a few lots have been contracted at \$2 or even as high as \$3. These latter figures do not represent the present market offerings, however. But even in 1896, when all possible adverse conditions conspired to keep down prices, good winter apples sold late in the season at \$2.50 to \$4 a barrel. The same class of fruit, at the same season, will doubtless sell higher this year.

The permanent moral is that only late keeping standard market varieties ought to be grown, and that the grower ought to put himself in a position to hold his apples for a few weeks or months when necessary, and the golden text for immediate application is that growers who have firstclass winter fruit on hand ought not to sell any sooner than circumstances compel them to.

Note: Since the above was written, the price of apples has advanced. Men came to Rochester, N. Y., with orders to buy from one even to 100 carloads. Our apples have gone to Dakota, Missouri. Indiana, ota, Peunsylvania and almost everywhere.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

This will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, ays that if any one afflicted with rheumaism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect

- Detached Thoughts.

-The spirit, not the letter, supports the

the brambles of prejudice. A prejudice too strong to be uprooted proves the limita-tions of soil in the mind in which it has

-Tact is that combination of intellect and sympathy which enables its possessor to say or do the right thing in the right

-The superior person is not the one who fears to eat humble pie when the necessity arises. He who has least dignity to lose

by the almost universal fact that a call is an assurance of a man's fitness for a

place, and of the place for him. of the praised.

eaves a sting in the heart of the critic as well as in that of the criticised. Critcism, if unjust, reflects its poisonous influence in the corruption of the critic's judgment, while it leaves comparatively inharmed, and may even enhance the fame of the criticised.

often mistaken for the other. The power to judge between them is, perhaps, always intuitive.

justice. A lax sense of morality, or a fellow-feeling for rogues, often masks under the name of charity.

-Artificial barriers in an ideal society

truders. -Among certain of the orthodox, hypocrisy has a much more comfortable time than honest doubt.

berries in Missouri.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

not get Green's Fruit Grower every week, instead of every month. I have a small employed for protection against cold con- fruit farm containing forty acres sixteen sists in throwing upon the car, when the miles east of Kansas City, on the Missouri weather is near the zero point, a stream of Pacific railway. I have two acres of water, which promptly freezes and forms strawberries and one and one-half acres a complete coat all over the vehicle. This of Kansas Black Cap raspberries, which prevents radiation of heat from the car, is the only reliable raspberry for this country; all others winter kill. I have ten inside. It is a plan frequently adopted in the transportation of bananas, which are have been planted two years, in which particularly susceptible to cold. Fruit of Ben Davis, Gano and Winesap' apples this kind is put into paper bags inside of take the lead, with Grimes' Golden and heavy canvas bags and covered with salt | Huntsman next. Elberta, Champion, Crawford, Triumph and Hale's Early peaches are in the lead. All these varieties planted two years ago, and are doing nice-

> cent are the leaders. Kansas City and Independence are our markets. They are are not as high as some other markets. and when our home-grown berries are put machine and mow the tops off of the old plants that bore the fruit, row them out to about eight inches wide and plow and cultivate between the rows until the middle of September, and mulch with straw in January. I set a new plot every spring

A Cure for Stammering.

"I can't imagine why Stutterton married Miss Strongmind." "Nor I. However, she's curing him of

the stammering habit." "You don't say so?"

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Written for Green's Fruit Grower by M. B.

good cause. True devotion does not need to be upheld by a vow. -Culture unconsciously frees itself from

fights shyest of apologies.

—False modesty and false pride are the greatest hindrances to progress. The one eads a man to say, when called to an unaccustomed action or position, "I am not worthy of it," the other, "It is not worthy The falsity of both is evidenced

-Praise, if true and merited, elevates the praiser as well as the praised. Praise, if false or unmerited, weakens the charac ter of the praiser as well as the reputation -Criticism, if just, not infrequently

-Innate vulgarity is vital. Ignorance of social forms is superficial. Yet the one

-Make up your mind to this truth-you know nothing of mercy as a heart emo-tion, unless you have a keen perception of

would be senseless and useless. The natural barriers of uncompromisingly high standards in intelligence, manners and morals are sufficient to frighten away in-

Apples, Peaches and Straw-

Your valuable paper is a welcome visitor in our household. We regret that we can-

For strawberry culture I find that Bubach, Bismarck, Lovett, Jessie and Cres good ones, too. Kansas City consumes great amount of small fruit, but the prices The early shipments from Arkansas and the Indian Territory flood the market, on the market there are still shipped berries on the market, of inferior quality, selling from fifty to seventy-five cents per 1. I have a plum thicket which has come from the roots of plum trees, and place to live after the immature fruits bound to go up.

Cate, while our home-grown berries sell from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per crate. The fall of 1899 was extremely dry here, and the strawberry crop of the past season was light. I picked only 4,080 quarts off 1 1-4 acres of strawberries; at an average price of 5 1-2 cents per quart. We use the 24quart case. I pick three crops from one plot before plowing it up. When I get through picking the crop I take a mowing

I set about the middle of April. I am growing fruit trees in all of my berry patches .- John M. Myers, Jackson county,

"Yes; she doesn't give him a chance to talk at all now."-Cassell's.

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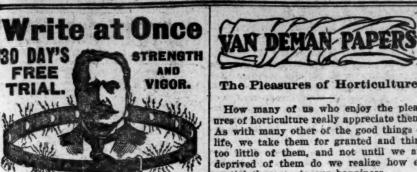
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The Pleasures of Horticulture.

How many of us who enjoy the pleasures of horticulture really appreciate them? As with many other of the good things of life, we take them for granted and think too little of them, and not until we are deprived of them do we realize how essential they are to our happiness.

PLENTY OF GOOD FRUITS TO EAT.

One of the very delightful parts of horticultural life is having an abundance of good fruits to eat. If one is a true hort-culturist, he and his family have plenty of fruit throughout the entire year. The fragrant strawberry opens the fruit season in the temperate zones. Before the latest strawberries are gone the early cherries are ripe. From strawberries and cream we turn to cherry pie, and neither is bad to take. A little later the raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries follow, without a day's intermission. The early peaches, plums, apples, pears and apricots come in before the berry season is over, and the apples and pears, by their wonderful variety, continue to furnish fresh fruit until strawberries come again, in most sections, if suitable varieties are selected. The grapes also cover a long season, in the fresh state, when properly handled. Cran-berries are easily kept until the early summertime.

Of semi-tropical fruits, such as the orange, lemon, lime, pomelo, fig, olive, date and many others, our country produces far more than most intelligent people imagine, and it may be made to produce many more. Those who have never eaten pineapples that have fully ripened where they grew can have no correct idea of their deliciousness. The tough, woody, half-ripened ones we usually see in the markets are not to be compared with the soft, pulpy ones that are eaten fresh from boauthia sounding than
splane. So simple even
child cas start it. Nothing could be
more appreciated in the home or for Christmas. Plays over soe
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as per cut will be sent you express prepaid, absolutely free
we have a National requisition for square dealing, and if this
more appreciated in the home or for Christmas. Plays over soe
through an orange or chard,
one variety after another, to compare them and find which are the best, is
pare them and find which are the ordinary

one of the pleasures that the ordinary farmer cannot enjoy. And those who live in the warmer parts of Florida and California have a multitude of other delicious fruits that can only be enjoyed in their greatest excellence there; and of which their Northern friends can know but little, except by heresay.

In the matter of canned, preserved and dried fruits, the fruitgrower's family can easily have the best the world affords, Those who have to buy it are not nearly so likely to have so much, or that of such good quality, as those who have an abundance at home. In our own case, there has not been a day since we began to keep house that we did not have on hand plenty of good home-grown and home-preserved fruits of several kinds. When one has to go to the store for it they are not apt to get very much nor always that which is good. The market fruit-eaters may have to be satisfied with Ben Davis apples, while their country cousins luxuriate in

Grimes' Golden. As a matter of fact, those who eat an abundance of fresh, ripe fruits are healthier than those who do not. The doctor's visits are far less frequent at the homes where fruits are grown and used as freely as any other food. They are not only delicious and wholesome, but conomical as well.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS TO LOOK Stories, AT.

Horticulture has been called the poetry of agriculture, and so it is. It embraces the most beautiful features of country life. Flowers and their culture add greatly the pleasures of any home; and in the ountry, where there is plenty of room, it is possible to have much more of an ornamental nature than within the conines of a town or city lot. Yet, there is much in the way of floriculture in the towns and cities, and if everything of that nature was banished from them they would be positively desolate and forbidding. Flowers and foliage are the jewels which deserve the richest setting that wealth can give them. They are the ornaments that reeve the barrenness and monotony of brick and stone. They embellish the formality of architecture. The gracefulness of spray of foliage, or the innocent gayety or quiet modesty of a flower, takes away the sternness of the mason's handiwork or the glare left by the painter's brush.

the lonely cripple. In health or sickness, in plenty or poverty they are silent but We are the only Steel Roofing Co. swarded Medal and Diploma for PATENT CAP ROOFING at World's Columbian Exposition. We are also large manufacturers of all styles of METAL ROOFING, SILING, CRILING, ETC. Send for Catalogue and Price List. magical in their influence for good. They are a gift from God to aid us in lifting our thoughts above the bitterness of life. A home without flowers is, in a measure, desolate and dreary. They have saved sin. The heathen, who bedeck themselves with garlands of flowers, are unconscious witnesses of the love for humanity of the heavenly Father. A true lover of flowers can scarcely be very wicked. Beauty and goodness are twin sisters. Let us cultivate the one and the other will come unbidden and dwell with us.

GOOD HOMES. The home of the horticulturist is usually a good one. In my travels up and down country I have been in many homes and whenever and wherever fruits and flowers were found in abundance there was almost sure to be found happiness and contentment. Some might not, at first, think them so substantial and satisfying as if there was more show of solid wealth, but, in the end, they will be found to be more so. Those things which some might consider only luxuries, are, to the horticulturist, every-day necessities. lives, moves among and deals in the best part of life's enjoy-ments. He does not rear his children on pork and beans alone. They have

THE FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER send you our clear Power Heidelberg Beit en our TH DAYS FREE TRIAL Let order any other beiten the same torms, give beit beits a fair trial, and if you don one beit at our expense and DON'T PAY ONE GENT FOR THE TRIAL LET IS DOE OF THE TRIAL LET IS DOE OF THE TRIAL CONTROL IN THE PAY ONE CENT FOR THE TRIAL CONTROL IS SO OF THE MENT OF THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE PAY ONE CENT FOR THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE PAY ONE CENT FOR THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE PAY ONE CENT FOR THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE PAY ONE CENT FOR THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE PAY OF THE PAY OF THE PAY ONE CENT FOR THE TRIAL CONTROL OF THE PAY OR A FREE TEN DAYS! TRIAL under our offer, out this notice out and mail to us today day our are SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL

the best to eat that the world affords. When they go to school their pockets are full of apples or some other good fruits. It used to be a pleasure to me to divide with my schoolmates. They ornament the teacher's desk with flowers, and so add grace to the room and pleasure to all the

HORTICULTURE MAKES GOOD COMPANY.

"Birds of a feather flock together" is eminently true in horticulture. We have social gatherings as well as business meet-ings and conventions. Whichever kind we attend we always have a good time. Without any thought of egotism, I may safely say that the horticultural people are good people. I do not believe there is a better class of men and women in any other vocation in the world, and few as good. If there is, I have never met them. Intelligence, progress, industry, refinement and morality are among their principal characteristics. Of what better stuff can men. women and children be made? Are such not likely to be good company? Verily, they are; as I know by lifelong acquaintance with hundreds of them. My dearest friends on earth, aside from those of my own family, are my horticultural acquaintances, and I trust they will be near me to my dying day. They are good, and I truly love them, because they are good company.

ELEVATING INFLUENCES OF HOR-TICULTURE

The whole tendency of horticulture is upward. There is nothing groveling or cruel or sordid about it. It is true that we have to work, and work very hard sometimes, but we have a higher purpose in view than the doing of mere farm drudgery. There is no poetry in weeding and hoeing a strawberry field, as I know by many days of back-aching work, but we can meanwhile see the blushing fruit and smell the fragrance, in imagination, of the next year's crop. The intimate relations we sustain to the most beautiful and luxurious things in the world of na-ture cannot but elevate the mind.

The gathering of fruits and flowers, hard as we may have worked for them, is sug-gestive of thankfulness to the Giver of all good. The rain, the sunshine and the balmy air that caused the fruits to grow, to color and ripen are all from above. They conspire together with the care we bestow upon our trees and plants, to make them beautiful and delicious. Let us be joyous and thankful, and strive to inducothers to join our peaceful ranks .- H. E. Van Deman.

#### Knew His Business.

In days gone by, in a country town, there lived and wrought a stonecutter who, be-sides being reckoned skillful in designing tombstones, was also credited with a critical taste in the epitaphs inscribed thereon.

Being requested by the disconsolate, weeping relict of one of his fellow townsmen to place on the slab of her dear departed the words, "My sorrow is greater than I can bear," he took care to space them out so that an addendum was possible, and was by no means surprised at her visiting him a few months after to ask him, as she was about to remarry, to efface the inscription and substitute a more fitting one.

"No need of that, marm," was his reply. "I always look to the contingencies where there's widdies. All that's wanted to the inscription on that tomb is jes' to add the word 'alone!'" Now it reads, "My sorrow is greater than I can bear alone."—Stray

#### Love Your Work.

not loom so large, for I hold it as a vital principle that the best work is never done merely for money's sake, and that the best workers are never mercenary." writes Margaret E. Sangster, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "That money answereth all things is as undeniably true in the modern market as it was in the ancient days, so far as money procures comforts and luxuries and enables men and women to pay their honest obligations. But above and beyond the thought of the money earned must be in every good worker's breast a deep respect and sincere love for the work undertaken, a rare and sensitive conscience which exacts of one's own self honorable fulfillment of a contract, and a firm loyalty to the employer, which will make his interests paramount to one's convenience or caprice. A young woman who works only Flowers add beauty and grace for the money she may earn, weakly pity-loveliest toilet. They cheer and minister to all, will never succeed; a young woman who chooses what she fancies to be easy, and who has no reverence for the Master sitting unseen yet ever watchful behind the thin veil which separates heaven from earth, will slip through her task without dignity; a young woman who regards her many a child from thoughts and deeds of work as a mere stepping-stone to something less irksome will not pass mediocrity.'

#### So Friendly.

After they had kissed each other and each had disposed of a chocolate to show that there was no ill feeling between them, "So Mabel is married?"

"So I've heard," returned the brunette "Nice girl," ventured the blonde. "Oh, yes," returned the brunette. "I wouldn't say a word against her for

the world." "Neither would I. How do you suppos she ever got him?" "I'm sure I don't know. Do you

"No; I would give anything to know. "So would I. It certainly wasn't her beauty.'

"Oh, no!" "Or her cleverness." "The idea is absurd."

"I can't understand it at all. They say she was married by the registrar first an afterward at the church." "I shouldn't wonder. She naturally wanted to make awfully sure of him." "Of course. It is the only way she could keep him. But I am glad she has caught some one. Mabel is a dear girl, and it would be cruel to say anything against

"Indeed it would. I wouldn't do it for "Neither would I."-New York Press.

Riches is personified as an enemy to the better man, deceiving and thwarting him, cheating him out of the realization of his cheating him out of the realization of his better ideals. The first deception that wealth practices upon its victim is a delusion in regard to himself. He is led to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. Wealth is power, but it is not ability. Money becomes to some the standard by which the importance of everything else is measured. The rich man is often deceived as to the amount of his wealth. deceived as to the amount of his wealth. He thinks he has not enough so that he dare be generous with it. Or he may over estimate its worth and try to hay the unpurchasable. Few who acquire wealth escape its tyranny.—David Utter.

# BAGOD-SENDES TO THE AFFLICTED

HAS CURED THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS—WILL CURE YOU!

Positively the only remedy in the world which gives instantaneous relief to the suffering—effects an absolutely permanent curs. The wonder of the medical world; Recommended by leading physicians of both America and Europe. It has never been known to fail, even in the most obstinate cases, many of which had been given up by doctors and called by them incurable. The thousands and thousands of kindly letters written us by people who have been cured after all hope was gone prove beyond any question that "S-DROPS" will cure Rheumatism in all his forms, Sciatica, Backsaha, Mouralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oroup, La Grippe, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Siceplesaness, Norvousces, Nervousces, Mouralgia Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Orseping Kumbness, Etc. It is an absolute necessity in every home. Something you need and can not afford to be without. Nothing will take its place, because nothing else can do its work; as one bottle of "S-DROPS" is worthimore than a whole barrel of money when you are sick. The money can't cure you. "S-DROPS" can. When the torturing agonies of Rheumatism come on; when your back aches until the pain seems unbearable; when the terrible shooting pains of Neuralgia have you to their grasp, then is the time you want "S-DROPS" and want it badly, for it is the only remedy that will give you immediate relief.

"5-Drops" should be in every home; saves both money and suffering

You need "S-DROPS" in the house because it will save doctor bills and is the only remedy that is a positive curve for Rheumatism in all its forms and stages of development. How are YOUT Do you need help! Have you a friend or a relative who is alling and miserable! The past summer has been a hard one for everybody because of its extremely high temperature and frequent rains, which made the atmosphere ments and unhealthy. Those who succumbed to the sun's hot rays are now feeling the disastrong after-effects in shattered nerves and weakened macked macked makes on everyone. It weakens the nerves to the yerge of collapse, says the vitality, and destroys the ambition, leaves the victim an easy prey to every attack of disease.

"S-DROPS" will restore your nerves and muscles to sound, vigorous health. It acts promptly, safely and surely. It is an unfalling preventive of disease; the grandest builder of nerve-force in the world. No matter if you be well today, you may be stricken tomorrow. You need "S-DROPS" in the house. You should never be without it, secure a bottle to-day. It is harmless, and can be used for a child as well as by an adult.

So certain are we of the merits of "5-DROPS" and so positive are we of its marvelens curative powers, that we have decided to distribute free of charge 50,000 bottles for trial, knowing that a test will prove that too much cannot be claimed for this wonderful remedy. Wherever it has been used sales have increased enormously. Although the expense incurred preparing and mailing this trial treatment will amount to thousands of deliars, we know from experience that the meritorious qualities of "5-DROPS" are such as to warrant our making this liberal offer. To prevent children from sanding for it, merely out of we ask you to enclose 2 two-cent stamps to assist paying postage, and the bottle, together with full and complete directions will be mailed to you at once free, postpaid. Write to-day. Don't put it

curiosity, we ask you to enclose 2 two-cent stamps to as off or you will regret it later.

AFFLICTED 25 YEARS! "I want to thank you for the good your "5-DROPS" has done me and to teil you that for 25 years I have been afflicted with Rheumatism in my right arm and shoulder, and for one year have had no use of it.

25 YEARS "Crippled, I could not dress myself, or hardly feed myself. I tried three of the best doctors in Franklin Co., and one Faith Doctor. None did me any good. I gave up, expecting always to be a cripple, when I chanced to see the "5-DROP5" recommended so highly. I bought a bottle of one of your agents and by the time I use a second bottle I will be entirely cured. I have several friends suffering from the same complaint, and know a lady that has suffered with Rheumatism for three years and cannot feed herself. I firmly believe that they can be cured by the use of "5-DROPS."

the use of "5-DROPS."
MRS. SARAH L. DAVIS, Dublin, Ohio."

DEATH WAS MEAD!

"It has been some time since I got the treatment from you for the complaint in my left side. Allow me to say I am permanently excelled as those mere and it helped me from the first day. Oh! I cannot explain to you how MEURALGIA from Neuralgia. Plain to you how he well that Death was near at hand. I thought that no one could be worse. I was so weak that I hardly expected to see my husband come home from his daily labor, but now I am in better health than I have been for five years. I have a good appetite and sleep well the whole might through, and my cheeks are red. Oh, how happy I am and how thankful to you! My friends who know how I suffered are very much surprised to see how well I am.

MRS. ARCHIE YOUNG,

1817 Oak Avenue.

West Superior, Wis."

Will be sent prepaid to any address for \$1.00. If it is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct.

NOTE. - Large size bottle (300 doses) will be sent prepaid to any address for \$1.00. If it is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct. ="5-DROPS" IS A "MONEY MAKER" FOR AGENTS

As a "money maker" for agenta "5-DROPS" beats anything that can be found. Any person who is willing to work can easily earn \$5.00 to \$16.00 a day selling "5-DROPS" because it is an actual necessity in every home. Something that the people need. By having it on hand it will save its cost twenty tirals over by doing away with the doctor's services. We supply our agents with advertising matter, testimentals, etc., so that any one can immediately become a success with us. "5-DROPS" sells itself, and one order secured, invariably means a dozen others from the same locality. Our agents write us this and we know it is a fact. Here is a fair, square, honest business opportunity you cannot afford to let pass by. A chance to build up a legitimate, profisible business without capital. It will pay you well to write at once for samples, terms and territory.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO. 160-200 SWANSON BLOCK STREETS CHICAGO, ILL

Don't Leave the Farm.

OROPS

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Anne Don't leave the farm, my boy, tho' seem More bright the ways beyond; dost deem The city's thronged thoroughfare More pleasant than the home?—Beware! Sell not thy birthright for a dream.

With tender memories they gleam— Hill, vale and woodland, field and stream; Naught can with these dear haunts compare Don't leave the farm.

Of healthful, happy life, the cream
Is thine; no need to plot or scheme
For place or privilege is there,
Of pelf thou hast an honest share.
And this—thine own and man's esteem.
Don't leave the farm.

Feminine Observations.

-Inspiration, like death, always comes unexpectedly. -It is a great art in conversation to

know when to stop.

The sneer of a cynic and the bite of a lamb are alike harmless.

—Many young men of to-day need guardians rather than wives. -One song in the storm is worth an en-

tire concert in the sunshine. —A man may work better, but he hasn't Baltimore American. the natient persistence of woman. -Most men fancy themselves in once in their lives before they meet the

woman they really love. -Generosity often follows the posses sion of riches, but riches are slow in coming to the generous.

The Peach Crop.

The peach crop of 1900 has been one of the largest, if not absolutely the largest, on record, the production in New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia and Tennessee being double or nearly double the ten-year it will have to come to that, doctor; but, average; in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia in the meantime, I want to keep myself and Georgia more than double such average; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas 5 per cent. or more above the respective averages of those states for the last ten years. Of the more important peach-growing states, California, with seven points below its ten-year average, alone reports

an unfavorable condition,

The condition of grapes is above the tenyear average in New York, Ohio, Kansas, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana, to the extent of 13, 12, 7, 5, 9 and 4 points respectively. It is below the ten-year average in California, Missouri and Illinois to the extent of 4 points, 6 points and 1 point, respectively.—United States Crop Reporter.

#### The Belgian Hare.

If the fears of the agricultural department are realized, the Belgian hare, which is now imported in great numbers for commercial purposes, will become as great nuisance as the common rabbit has been in this country or Australia. How great a nuisance the rabbit has been may be gathered from some figures that Dr. T S. Palmer, assistant chief of the biological survey, has just published. The animal was first introduced into Australia in 1864. For fourteen years it was permitted to breed without let or hindrance, and the result was the existence of a pest that wrought great havoc. It ate everything that was green; it ravaged sheep ranches; it gnawed the bark off fruit trees; it invaded gardens and ruined them. Under the stimulus of heavy loss every year, which was constantly increasing, the people of Australia began a relentless war on rabbits. It was so effective that in the single year of 1887, 19,182,539 animals were killed in New South Wales along.

President McKinley's Farm.

McKinley's farm is a profitable one. In McKinley's farm is a prohable one. In any season when crops are good it yields richly. This year's potato crop will aggregate 2,000 bushels. The corn fields have been known to produce as high as 3,500 bushels in a single year. Last year the meadows produced 100 tons of hay. The oats crop this year aggregates some 700 bushels.

This is apple butter making time in this section of the country. Many of the apples on McKinley's farm, just at the present time, are being made into apple butter. The large orchard is an important part of McKinley's farm. One good year 1,700 bushels of Baldwins were gathered, and as many more of other kinds, making a total yield of nearly 3,500 bushels. Part of the produce of the farm has been shipped to Canton from time to time to the

McKinley home, but none has ever been sent to Washington. Canton is about twenty miles from the farm.

The McKinley farm is visited each year

by people who, on passing through that section, hear of the president's farm and are curious to see what kind of farmer he is. One visitor once asked for a fence rail for a souvenir of his visit. The Adams family have become used to kodak fiends, and fully realize that to reside on the president's farm is to be, in a sense, in the public eye.

He Ought to get Another.

"Didn't I give you a dime yesterday?" "Yes." "Well, what did you do with it?" "Oh, I bought a diamond ring, a house and lot, a bicycle and an automobile, and now I am broke again."-St. Louis Re-

The Marches, Perhaps. Mrs. Proudleigh-Yes, my daughter plays the piano by ear entirely.

Mrs. Nextdoughre—Indeed! Sometimes

Supposed to be Funny.

So the last girl of summer, Left blooming alone, Then accepted a drummer Weighing seventeen stone. —Chicago Trib

-Do you believe a man could climb up to Pike's Peak on an automobile? I don't know: but, say, he could come down all right.-Indianapolis Journal. -Rev. Dr. Spookie-But, dear madam,

why should you shrink from knowing Mrs. Trimmins? In the courts above we shall all be equal. Mrs. De Blatch-I suppose respectable.-Life. -"Won't you give a veteran something to eat, mum?" said Tired Thompson to

Mrs. Whiffet. "You a veteran?" replied Mrs. Whiffet, unbelievingly. "You were never a soldier, I'll be bound." "Madam,' "You were added the tramp, "you do me a grievous injustice. I have done nothing but soldier all my life."—Detroit Free Press. -"No, Tommie, dear, you don't get any

more jam. Next time, when you have been a very good child, you get some more." "Say, mother, do you think it will keep so long?"-Brooklyn Life.

#### Best Plum.

Burbank and Abundance were named as the best among the Japans. Willard prefers Red June because it is a month earlier, of large size, and good enough for market. Among the European plums, Reine Claude and German prune are very hard to beat. Fellemburg is very similar to the German prune and a good thing. Willard advises to work Reine Claude on Lombard. It will then stand better and make a longer-lived tree. Red June, already mentioned, may be picked green and will color up well and ship well. It is one of the promising new fruits. October Purple, one of Burbank's recent productions, has impressed Professor Beach quite favorably as to quality. Little else is known about it here. Wixon is one of the largest of the hardy Japan sorts, of good quality, fine color. In habit of growth it resembles Prunus Simoni, in shape it is somewhat like Red June. Can be picked green and will color up well. It may be worth testing, but does not seem to be very productive. Early blossoming is a characteristic of all Japan plums, but more troulesome south than here.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Ferlizers. They enrich the earth.

MACKINTOSHES AT FACTORY COST.

Any man or woman, boy or girl, who wants nice mackintosh or waterproof raincoat at factory cost, should cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and they will receive by return mail a book containing cloth samples of a very complete line of mem's and women's and boys' and girls' waterproof mackintoshes and raincoats; also fashion figures, rules for measurement, tape measure, order blanks, stc., etc. The book contains a full line of cloth samples of fine waterproof raincoats, which are turnished at \$2.00 and upwards, such goods as tetal sverywhere at double the price. The wook is free for the asking.

#### A Dye in the Jam.

I saw the other day, says a writer in the New England Grocer, a piece of yarn which had been colored a beautiful red with aniline dye found in a so-called raspberry jam. The yarn was as beautifully colored as though it had been taken from a skein in a Boston dry goods store. The "raspberry" jam, as it was called, "want mader rosberies ertall." It was made of glucose and apple "sass" and colored with aniline dye.

#### A Standard Fruit.

The apple has come to be a standard agricultural product, both for home consumption and foreign markets, and the apple dealers commence early in the season and canvass the apple sections from month to month, making careful estimates until apple picking, when they are perfectly posted on the quantity and quality of the crop as well as to foreign demand. This should be and might be as thoroughly understood by the well-read orchardist as by the dealer, and when this part of the Mrs. Nextdoughre—Indeed! Sometimes business is understood, the orchardist can put a price on his fruit, as well as to wait for the dealer to make a quotation for him,

#### A First Class Apple.

Where fruit growers sell their apple crops to men who pack the apples themselves, as is now being done on the west ern slope, there is likely to be a disagreement as to the question, what is a firstclass apple? The buyer's agent is apt to throw out much fruit which ordinarily hould go into the first-grade box. Where the buyer contracts for fancy fruit the seller should beware. A fancy apple is a perfect specimen as regards size, color shape and condition. The loss of a fruit stem would warrant the fancy apple being thrown out. It is well for a fruit grower to know what these terms mean.

#### Horticultural Notes.

-Eggs have been so scarce here this spring that farmers are starting egg plants n their hot-beds. I should think this was quite a good idea. -In my rambles over the hills I have noticed a good many geese, but have only seen one can of gooseberries and they were so small I think they must have been gos

-This is a great country for pies; in fact, they tell me that most all the farmers have a pie plant. When the plants are running full blast they ship carloads daily. Most of them turn out dried apple pies. -I haven't seen any young men sowing

wild oats yet-fact is, haven't seen any young men-suppose they have all gone West to grow up with the country. -I asked one farmer the other day if he had reaped the whirlwind yet. He looked at me in a dazed sort of way as if he didn't quite understand, and I repeated my question, adding: "It seems to be quite a good year for the crop." He replied: "Most too 'tarnal good-most too tarnal good." I suppose he meant that the Chicago markets were overstocked. -I find that the country people are neat almost to fault. For instance, this same old gentleman told me one day that he had been scouring the woods. I asked him "Why?" "Why, for the cows." I complimented him highly on his goodness to his poor dumb brutes, but he was so modest he only said: "Wal-gol-darn" -I inquired if they sowed the seeds of discord in the hot-beds, or in the open

fields. They replied that they were generally sown in family jars. -I guess there won't be very many strawberries this year, as I don't see many strawstacks. The elder berries are too

old to be good, too.

—An old farmer told me that when a blackberry was red it was green—the idea!

The old fellow must have been color-blind or was trying to guy me because I was from the city. -There are not many wild flowers in bloom yet. I hear of a few bachelor but-

tons growing on the moor. Have only seen one Johnny-jump-up, a few bleeding hearts, a blue-bell and a krocus. I did hear some one speak of a marry-gold. —A little boy told me that there were some cowslips on the hillsides. I thought there would be a good many cowslips if they pastured their cows there. I think there ought to be a law compelling every

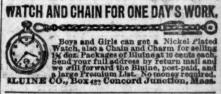
farmer to drive stakes into the steep places to tie the cows to. —This same little boy told me that "there were lots of dandy lions around, though," whereupon I fled breathlessly into the ouse, not waiting to see if they were

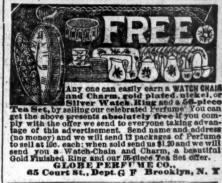


DROPS

RELIEF AT ONCE!

















Tobacco Gure Mother Banished Cigarettes an



The remedy is odorless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. The remedy contains nothing that could possibly do injury. It is imply an antidote for the poisons of tobacco and akes nicotine out of the system. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette thend and is a God-sould to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of igarettes. Anyone can have a free trial package by didressing Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 1319 Firth and Race Stz., Cincinnati, O., and easily drive foul obacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.







Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



You Scratch?

wk when received. Guaranteed. New modern metaods.
WE TEACH YOU the art, furnish recipes, form:
THE ROYAL, OUR NEW DIPPING PROCESS.

EDITORIAL (Continued from page 6.)

there was a large crop of fruit, but when you pick them they fill up a basket fast and you find you have a full crop. The Crosby peach is growing beside the Elberta. The fruit is not nearly so large as Elberta, since there are more than twice as many of the Crosby than of the Elberta on this one tree; yet Crosby is a beautiful peach, with a small pit, very thick flesh, deep yellow clear to the pit

and of good quality. The other peach tree is a Late Crawford, ocated among the ornamental shrubs and trees of our large front yard, which embraces an acre or more of land. This tree was planted about eight years ago and the ground has been well cultivated. It has borne several crops of fine fruit, but this year bore the largest crop on record. The Late Crawford is not apt to overbear, but this tree has been loaded to the danger limit.

As is my habit with trees that are overladen. I picked from this tree four baskets of fruit as early in the season as I thought t safe to do so, none of the fruit at that time being fully ripe, but this early picked There yet remained upon the tree about two baskets of fruit which deand finest quality, beautifully colored. I have taken great delight in watchfruit trees, and of gathering it with my any one invest ten or fifteen cents to better advantage than in buying a peach tree and planting it in the garden where he an watch over it, and watch the fruit as it ripens before his eyes? The same is true of apples, pears, grapes or other fruits. A tree or vine can be bought for a small sum and think of the pleasure it

#### Three Seckel Pear Trees.

I have often spoken of a hedge row dwarf pears running through my home garden at the rear of my house at Rochster. This row of pear trees was set about four years ago, the trees being only two to three feet apart in the row. These trees have borne three crops of pears, each succeeding crop being larger than the preceding. I have just carried into the house a large market basket of Seckel pears picked from three small trees at the end of this dwarf pear hedge. A market basket full had been previously gathered from these three trees. Since the trees were heavily laden we relieved them by picking off about half the fruit early in the season, which gave the fruit remaining upon the trees an opportunity for fuller development. These later picked Seckel pears were the finest I have ever seen or had the pleasure of gathering. They are not only very large, but are free from blemish, and of the finest quality.

I am surprised to learn how closely rees can be planted in a row and yet bear fine fruit. For many years the idea of close planting has occurred to me by seeing pear, apple and quince trees bearing profusely in the nursery row where the trees were only six to eight inches apart. Of course the ground must be rich to enable young trees to yield fine fruit when planted so closely together. If you are limited for space, having only a city or town lot, I advise you to plant a row,

TEA SET

56 PIECES.

FULL SIZE

FOR FAMILIES

ise; also a handsom lold-Plated or Sil

6 feet long, 27 tos, wide,

000000000000000

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but of other fruits across your garde leaving ample space between the rows f plowing and cultivating, and planting the trees about two feet apart in the row. Our fruit farm is covered with solitary rows of various kinds of fruit trees, plant ed at intervals of ten or twenty rods across fields covering nearly one hundre acres, dividing the fields into plats which are occupied with small fruits, etc., the trees being planted closely in the row, but not so closely on a large farm like ours.

#### Among the Glants.

When I crossed the continent to the Pacific coast, I met the giants soon after entered the mountain passes. From our observation car we could look out on either side upon thousands of feet of almost per-pendicular heights. Upon these steep mountain sides lay innumerable rocks often as large as houses, seeming to rest in such a toppling manner as to be in danger of falling upon us at any moment. Up, up we climbed, making long circuits and wide detours, until we arrived at the region of perpetual snow, where it is winter throughout the entire year.

But think of the man who first planned this railroad over such a seemingly imfruit ripened up well and was used by the passable route. Think of the engineer who surveyed the path for this railroad over such an unheard-of course. Was not he veloped into peaches of the largest size among men as great a giant as these mountains are among mountains? Later, partly by rail and partly by stage, we arrived ing the development of the fruit upon these at the spot called "Inspiration Point," small ledge of rock commanding a full own hands, eating the ripe specimens view of the marvelous Yosemite Valley. Here, indeed, we were among the giants. Everything was gigantic, man alone appearing small. But there is among men as great a dif-

ference in talent as there is between th valley of the Yosemite, walled in by rocks 4,000 feet high, and the commonest valley which we find upon our farms. These giants among men are not so easily recognized as are the giants of the mountain ranges. We need not be told that Mounts Shasta, Tacoma and Mount Blanc are giants among mountains, but there are many men whose walk and manner is so modest, we have to be told that they are giants before we recognize the fact. Many giant among men is mistaken by his fellows for a fool or lunatic. It is not always profitable or desirable to be a giant among men.

Abraham Lincoln was a giant, but he was laughed at by his fellows in his early years. When first nominated for president he was called the rail splitter. When he was nominated for a second term for president it was said by his opponents that he would bring disgrace and ruin upon the country if elected. He was an awkward, homely man, and his clothes were plain and ill-fitting. I was at Washington during his administration and saw him often. He was the homeliest man I ever saw but still there was a kindly expression up on his ungainly features. It is often un safe to be a giant. Being a giant caused Lincoln his life. Samson was a giant, but Edison, the inventor, is one more worthy. It is something to be a giant in strength, but greater to be a giant in intellect or character. Alexander and Na oleon were giants, but Luther, Wesley and Savanarola were giants to a better purpose, and they shed much less blood.

#### Preserving Wine and Cider from Fermentation.

We are often asked by correspondent for a recipe for preserving cider sweet. Now, the editors of Green's Fruit Grower are temperance men, and do not have much to do with cider and wine making, but it may be proper for us to answer our corre spondents as far as we are able.

We have long known that the wine producers of California fortify their wines with alcohol and that without this fortiication their wines would not keep in all climates, but would be likely to ferment and turn sour. We have therefore interviewed a man well posted in this department, who tells us that by placing one half gallon of pure grain alcohol in a barrel (32 gallons) of new wine, the wine will be preserved from fermentation, or from

turning sour. We understand the grape juice must ferment and must be racked off several times before the alcohol is put in, since the alcohol is supposed to stop further fermentation. Since alcohol will fortify grape wine we see no reason why it should not fortify and preserve cider in the same manner, therefore, while we have had no personal experience along this line, we would suggest an experiment with a little alcohol after the cider has fermented for a while to stop further fermentation, and to preerve cider sweet, at the rate of one-half gallon of alcohol per barrel of cider.

Do not use wood alcohol for any purpose except in burning in lamps, since wood alcohol is poisonous. We give below some otes on these subjects from the Amercan Agriculturist:

"To keep well, cider should be stored in cool cellar, where fermentation would be low. In a large western storage cellar. with a capacity of 150,000 gallons, the temerature the year round is 50 degrees, and cider will keep perfectly sweet without the aid of chemicals of any kind. The general farmer or fruit grower cannot have such perfect facilities for preserving cider, but when cider has passed through the first violent fermentation and when it is safe to do so, the barrel should be filled up full and bunged tight. It should be left for two or three months, and then carefully drawn off into bottles or jugs and sealed. It will then keep sweet in any ordinary cool cellar and is little, if any, inferior to grape wine. Cider cannot be kept sweet vithout the aid of chemicals, which affect both its flavor and healthfulness, in barrels which become more and more empty as it is drawn off, permitting air to take its place. This produces constant fermentation and it will first become hard, and in due time go into vinegar. Grape juice treated in the same manner will act in about the same way. It is only wines that have been fortified with spirits and sugar that will remain sweet in barrels, while sour wines must be bottled and properly stored, to keep just as when first put up.
With some modifications, the treatment of grape wine and cider is very much alike. "Making Cider Vinegar.—Unless last year's cider has had particularly good care, it should now be on a fair way toward vinegar. The best way to transform it into good vinegar is to rack it off into clean

filling them not over two-thirds full and adding four gallons of good strong vinegar to each 40-gallon cask. The barrels should be stored in a dry, warm place and the bungholes left open. Each cask should have a faucet by means of which a pailful may be drawn off from time to time, and returned through the bunghole, o as to stir up the entire liquid. If a high enough temperature can be maintained, the vinegar should be ready for market in two or three months; otherwise it may require another summer.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer tilizers. They enrich the earth.

or several rows, not only of dwarf pears When do Apples Cease Growing.

This interesting question occupied my mind this fall, and I determined to experiment and settle the question at once for myself, therefore on October 7th I drew a wire firmly and securely around several varieties of apples which were hanging upon trees, growing near my place. If the apples grew after that date the wire would indented into the skin and thus show the fact plainly. I attached a tag to each specimen of fruit so that I could find it without difficulty.

I watched these specimens daily and after three or four days could see that the wire was indented into the skin and the flesh of the apple, showing that it was leaving Denver on the Rio Grande rail-growing. At the end of two weeks I road. Pike's Peak was the first giant that attracted my attention. How small the by the strong wire had grown considerhills looked in comparison. Soon our train able. The apples continued to grow as was illustrated by this test as long as they remained upon the tree.

I have always advocated picking winter apples as early as possible after they were well colored, since I know the danger of leaving them upon the tree subject to climate was different. There was not wind-storms, which are liable to occur durgood a market for what he had to sell. ing the fall season, but there is certainly some loss in the size of fruit picked early. My experience has been that early is picked later, but if the fruit is placed in barrels immediately on picking from the tree, and placed in cold storage, or in as cool a place as possible, there is but little danger about its keeping. I consider it a great mistake to pick apples and allow them to remain in piles under the trees for weeks before barreling, as is the custom with many fruit growers. Apples thus exposed ripen rapidly, and placed in barrels immediately after being

#### The Late Wm. Saunders.

Higher agriculture lost one of its oldest

picked.

and most zealous advocates through the death of William Saunders, who for 38 years was superintendent of the experimental grounds of the department of agriculture at Washington. He was especially interested in horticulture and many of the choicest fruits now grown in the United States were introduced by him. Fairmount park, Philadelphia, and the National cemetery at Gettysburg are positive proofs of his ability as a landscape gardener. He helped organize the national grange and was one of the founders of the department of agriculture. He was a prolific writer, a man of strong convictions, progressive, thoroughly honest and an estimable citizen, says the American Agriculturist. We knew Mr. Saunders well. He was a quiet, kindly man, but one who accomplished much. If he had done nothing more than to give important aid to the introduction of the Navel orange his services would have been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to this country.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Truthfulness.

Can the words of men or women be or value if the speaker is untruthful? We all desire that our words should be of consequence, but if we do not always tell the truth, if our friends have discovered that sometimes we tell falsehoods, how can they know when we are telling the truth, sorry at supper time." and how can our words be relied upon? There are many people whose words are of no consequence, no weight, since they are known to be untruthful. So far as convincing others, or aiding any cause, these untruthful people might as well be silent for their words cannot be effective. Naturally all people like to hear the

truth. When a person is talking to us, inconsciously we watch the expression of his face and eyes, to learn whether these marvelous features express truthfulness or deceit. An honest man expresses truthfulness in his voice and in the expression of his face. The untruthful man expresses his untruthfulness in his voice and in the xpression of his face How do people form the habit of lying

Since I tend towards the belief in evolution, I do not doubt that lying (that is, deception) was first brought about at an early stage in the history of the human race, in the struggle for existence; that is, in the struggle for food and shelter. Far back in the past man learned to deceive. There are many ways of learning to de ceive, or mislead. We may deceive and still apparently tell the truth, or half the truth. Are there any people so wedded to the truth that they will not deceive in cases of extreme emergency? I think there are few people who would not deceive if, by so doing, they thought they could save their own lives or the life of a friend. I know of a good Christian woman whose husband was near the point of death, suffering from typhoid. The physician told her that her husband had typhoid fever, but that she must not let him know it, but must tell him that he had malarial fever, which was not so serious. The good woman deceived her husband as the doctor equested, and I do not think her sin was charged against her by the Creator, There are, therefore, lies that are called white lies, but lies whether white or black are dangerous, and often destructive of character. How I pity a man whose wife deceives him by lying. How I pity a woman whose husband deceives her by lying. There can be no high estimate of respect between such people, and without respect there cannot be deep affection.

When Christ said to Pilate that He came to bear witness to the truth, Pilate asked "What is truth?" That is, what is truth in relation to great religious questions? The human race is hungering for the truth on this great subject, but this truth seems to be secured with great difficulty. There are many unanswered questions concerning theology of the present day. For instance, is heaven a place, and if so where is it located? Is hell a place, and if so where is it located? Or what is the condition of infants, or of the heathen, who have died without having heard, or known, anything of our Saviour? How can the question of human suffering be answered satisfactorily in the light of the Divine Providence, of a sympathizing Heavenly Father?

#### An Eastern Man's Experience in Texas.

Several years ago I was engaged in business at Rochester, N. Y., and among my patrons was a man by the name of Brown, who had a wife and family. Brown was a poor man who did not seem to get on well, not being able to lay up anything for tak-ing care of his family. One day he told me that a brother of his in Texas had of-fered to give him all the land he wanted to cultivate, providing he would con that far away State. Brown said he had about made up his mind to accept his brother's offer, since he knew his brother ad a large tract of land in Texas.

Surely here was a good opportunity for an eastern man to make a move into a new region of country, since a brother would not be supposed to advise any scheme which would not be productive of good. I know many men are induced by land agents and others to sell out where they are and move thousands of miles into a

new country, but here the man had the ad- Remarkable Season For Grapes rice of his own brother.

Well, this man Brown and his family sold out their little property at Rochester and purchased tickets for the distant Texas point. When he arrived there he found that his brother's place was sixty niles distant from the railroad. His brother did not seem to be much interested in Brown's affairs, and Brown did not see much opportunity for making money on land so far away from the railroad; therefore, instead of accepting the proposition which his brother had made (I do not know whether the brother really intended to give him land or not) Brown located on a small piece of land near the railroad station. Brown tried with all his might to make a living on this small piece of land, and his wife and children joined hands with him in doing hard work for this end, but he did not succeed so well there as he did at Rochester, N. Y. Everything in Texas was entirely different from that which Brown had been accustomed to in the East. The soil was different; it had to

be irrigated. The people were different, the climate was different. There was not so Then came several years during which we heard nothing from Brown. One day a benevolent lady came into my store, tellpicked fruit keeps longer than that which ing me that she had heard from Mrs. Brown. The husband had died, and the husband's brother had turned out to be a hard-hearted wretch who took no interest whatever in his brother. He not only left him to struggle alone in the new country, but when he died he did not come to the funeral, and the widow had to bury her husband with her own hands, actually digging his grave. The benevolent woman who received this news at Rochester was will not keep nearly so well as those apples anxious to raise a sum of money which she intended to send to Mr. Brown's widow to enable her and her children to return to Rochester, since they were not only poverty stricken, but were homesick and desired above all things to return to the scenes of their early years in the East. I contributed five dollars toward the fund to bring this unhappy widow back to Rochester, and in a few months she was back

again with her children. I do not doubt that her experience in the distant State is similar to that of many others, differing only in the fact that she had friends in the East who were able to send money with which to return, whereas thousands of others are obliged to stay in their new homes, not having money enough to return East. On the other hand many who go far away to establish homes succeed far better, and make more energetic citizens than if they had stayed nearer home. But there are large risks attending such moves.

#### "Will be Sorry at Supper Time."

A motherly cow with her sucking calf were enjoying themselves in peace and quietness on a sunny October day in a beautiful pasture by the roadside. Suddenly a fine steer, with his head and tail up, trotted by in fine style, and the innocent, mirth-loving calf thought there would be more fun in cantering off with the steer than to remain quietly with its in oil territory, or in mining stocks, or in mother, so quickly joined the steer and disappeared in the distance.

"moo" in an effort to recall her pet, but the calf paid no attention to her call, at have an inclination to similar investments which the cow exclaimed: "You will be for themselves. But the facts are that

#### Acting on Principle.

You, kind reader, and I, act on principle That is, when a question arises in business, in social, in family or other affairs, first thing that enters our mind is. is this right? Or is this action which we are contemplating wrong? Is this action liable to injure some person? If it is, we change our conduct accordingly. Thus we act on principle. It seldom occurs to us that there are

yet there are many such people. I remember many years ago hearing a lady re- not knowing what may be the value of the mark that she knew a certain physician would succeed because he acted upon principle. The man did succeed in his profession, and was highly esteemed everywhere he was known. But this lady's remark surprised me, for I had assumed that almost everybody acted upon prin-

How would you get along with a partner. companion, or wife who did not act upon principle? Why, in this case your feelings would be continually outraged by the conduct of your associate. You would find your associate committing acts which would shock you. Think for a moment of the conduct of an unprincipled person, a person who, when deciding what was to be done, or what was not to be done, never considered the question of right or wrong, but always acted in accordance with selfish desire, without regard to effects upon other people, or whether in the sight of God or man such action was right! But there are people who act upon prin-

ciple who make mistakes. When about to act they turn the question over in their minds and decide that a certain line of action is correct, when in fact it is a wrong course to pursue. Many perplexing questions arise in the course of a lifetime to every individual, and often it is diffi-For instance, take the case of a poor girl having an invalid mother, or sister, marriage; one from a poor but virtuous and industrious man, another from a good, If she marries the poor man, the prospects are that she will be poor throughout her life. She may even have to take in washsider herself condemned in either case, that is, in accepting either the rich man or the poor man.

can remember that the orchards were almost annually filled with fine fruit; thus I am not surprised that in my dreams I

problems suggest themselves continually, chard. I went even so far in my dream when we ask ourselves the question, is this as to select the varieties that I should right, or which is the better course to plant on the twenty-acre lot. I decided pursue? But if we have formed the habit I would not plant many Early Crawford, of acting upon principle it is safe to say we will make few mistakes.

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This season has surpassed all record with Western New York grape growers as regards the beautiful weather for gathering grapes, and the absence of frost. Grape growers are always apprehensive of early frosts, which often do serious injury to their crop of fruit. The season when frosts appear in the fall is always uncertain. Sometimes a killing frost will come early in the fall, destroying the foliage of the grapes and affecting the quality of the fruit, after which there will be ong warm snell.

But this fall has been exceptional as regards the absence of frost, and the long continuance of beautiful warm weather, hence grapes have matured in fine shape and the season for gathering has been ex tended several weeks. This condition of things is especially desirable this season since labor is remarkably scarce throughout all the fruit-growing region, the large crop of apples having made great demand for labor. There has been great diffi-culty in getting enough labor to gather all kinds of fruit and pack it in proper shape, in addition to harvesting the potato and corn crops, etc. In the Chautauqua grape belt there was

no frost in October, which is remarkable. At Rochester, N. Y., we were not quite so fortunate, having a frost the latter part of September, which cut the grape leaves but did no injury to the fruit, which was well covered with leaves. The Chautauqua grape belt has had nine weeks of uninterrupted grape harvest, with prospects of another week. This long season for ripening has made the grapes more beautiful and of finer quality than ordinarily. Prices received for grapes have been fairly satisfactory, and withal profitable, but much lower than prices in old times when large vineyards were less numerous

#### Poor Investments of Money.

"I once made \$50,000 in buying a certain stock, and this was the worst thing that ever happened to me," remarked a friend recently. This friend is one of the largest merchants in a large city, who has extensive experience in business. Why was the making of \$50,000 on this stock the worst thing that could have happened to this man? The reply is that this large profit led my friend into other similar deals n which he lost heavily, losing in the aggregate far more than he made, including the large sum first mentioned.

We have often been told by careful and conservative business men that if the first speculative venture, outside of regular business, turned out unprofitable, it was the best thing that could happen to the man who made the risky investment, for the reason that this loss of his first venture would discourage the man from attempting other risky ventures. A lesson to be learned is that it is better for us to stick to our regular line of business and let outside affairs and speculations alone.

The hard working ruralists, or the busi-

ness men in the city, hearing of the large profits made by people who have invested speculations in Wall street, compare these remarkable instances of large profit with The deserted mother sounded a plaintive the smaller profits which they have received in their business, and are apt to where one man has made money in such risky outside business schemes, hundreds have lost, and we hear nothing of these poor unfortunates who have often lost everything.

If a fruit grower or farmer buys land. horses or cattle; or, if he plants an orchard of apples or peaches, he is in a po-sition to judge of these affairs and of their value at present, or prospectively; but when this man is asked to invest money in oil territory, or in a gold mine, or in the stock of a railroad, or manufacturing concern, how can he decide about people who do not act on principle, and the value of such enterprises? If he invests he must do so with his eyes blinded, stock, or what may be the result. The deal must be more or less gambling. business man can afford to take such risks. A number of years ago a number of

the most careful business men of this city established a blast furnace at a favorable point where the Genesee river enters Lake Ontario. The leaders in this movement were men who had dealt in iron all their lives. These men reasoned that, since there had always been a demand for iron, there would continue to be a demand, and since the scheme promised so favorably they induced their friends to join them in the venture. Two men whom I know well invested largely in this blast furnace; one investing \$30,000, and the other invested about one-half of his entire estate, which amounted to \$60,000. The business proved to be unprofitable and the man was led to invest more and more, often against his will, until in all he had invested \$120.-000. This sum in the end proved to be total loss. Many of the men lost from ten, twenty to forty thousand dollars, but were not wrecked by the loss, but others lost everything they possessed.

#### A Dream of Orchards.

I was born upon a farm located about twelve miles south of Rochester, N. Y., cult to decide which is the right course. and I often visit this place in my dreams. I do not doubt that at least as often as once a month during my lifetime I have dependent upon her, who has two offers of had dreams of this farm. To me it has always been an interesting spot, and it is seldom I allow a year to pass without rich man. She may love the poor man driving out to this old place. Last night better than the rich man, but both are I had a dream. I dreamed that I owned desirable and both are highly esteemed. the old homestead and that I had just de-Now, here is a perplexing question for this young woman to decide. She has a duty to perform to her sister, or her mother. the largest upon the farm, and was locating, or do any kind of work for the pur- where the old farm was located can be pose of earning a little necessary money. seen for many miles in every direction, But if she marries the rich man she is since it is on a hill. During my childhood assured of a good home and of comfortable I can remember gathering luscious peaches surroundings, not only for herself but for her sick mother or sister. She might conhave been thirty or forty years old, and I the poor man.

Likewise in business, many difficult should think of planting there a peach or-

(Continued on page 12.)



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FOR SALE—Farms, poultry, truck and grass lands; fertile soil; water fronts; fish and oysters in abundance; great bargains; send for catalogue. S. P. Woodcock & Co., Salisbury, Md.

WANTED-By a young man 21, a place to work; experienced at anything; three years' reference. Leo C. Waters, High Ridge,

MOR SALE-Or trade, fruit farm of 126

OR SALE—Or trade, fruit farm of 120 acres; 3,500 peach and plum trees in bear, 100 young trees; good four-room house inecessary farm buildings; five miles from ton and one-half mile from switch; no er or swamp near; locality beneficial for lung and throat troubles. Write to M. Gaskell, Tifton, Ga.

DEPRESENTATIVES for Modern Culture pleasant work and large commissions. Send two references and full particulars and tree equipment will be mailed you. Modern Culture Magazine Co., Caxton building, Cleveland, Ohio.

1200 CHOICE BRED BIRDS FOR SALE-

pege book, and mailed for 10c. J. A

WANTED-Farmers and inexperienced agents for salable, profitable article. Geo. M. Gillett, Glen Wild, N. Y.

DOR SALE-Trained pointed bitch, trained

English beagles, young dogs and pups, rets and fancy poultry. E. F. Tiffany,

MOR SALE-Single comb white, rose comb

white and single comb brown leghorns, ens, pullets and cockerels. Mr. and Mrs. C. ider, Maryland, N. Y.

8 YOUR INCOME TOO SMALL? Why not

Start a business of your own at home? Clean, honest, and takes less than one-fourth your time. No canvassing; customers come to you. Combines nicely with fruit raising. Send 10 cents (silver) for valuable pamphlet. The Maynard Business Agency, Battle Creek,

POR SALE—Belgian hares; 20 pairs now ready, four months old, at \$5 per pair; also several bucks at \$2 each; my stock is first-class and cannot be beaten. Henry L. Seely, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Going to be Married.

is surprising how many people are

be married this coming season. Surely

question of the proper selection of

usband or wife, the ceremony itself, the wedding trip are of the greatest

ortance, but the next most important

.-Green's Nursery Company, Roches-

ned in natural

CURE FREE, Authority
His New Method Free to All.

An elderly and retired physician. Dr. S. Ball, of Marion,
Ala., is one of the hundreds
attracted to this generousannouncement and as a result
he is now completely cured
of a bad rupture which was
very hard to hold. Although
To years of age he had the
courage and determination
to try this new and novel
method and now he lives in
peace, contentment and security. Dr. Ball looks back
to the old days of crude
methods and in comparison
halis the wonderful method
of Dr. Rico as a marvelous
God-send to the present renwere for rupture.

Green's Fruit Growse

Green's Fruit Grower.

OO RAINCOAT OFFER SEND NO MONEY if you tive the Rocky Hountains, cut this adout and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breat, taken over vest under cost, close, up under arms, and we will send you this WATEFREDT RAIM 100. The WATEFREDT RAIM 100. The water SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$2.00 west of the Rocky Mountains, cash in full must accompany your order. THIS MACKINTOSH IS THE LATEST STILE FOR 1901. Easy fitting made from heavy waterproof mackintosh cloth, small checks of dark brown and black, extra qual, waterproof sewed seams. Comes tachable cape as illustrated. With itable for either a rain or overcoat atest value ever offered by us of the free cloth Sample Reek, No. SH. UCK & CO., Ghicago.

Green's Fruit Grower. **N** Days Trial

FREE, 8400 Fine American hee at Bankrups Sale prices. 14k Salid quadruple-plated cases, elegantly any raved and finished in appearance to equal a \$50 Solid Gold washe. These accurate failuread fineplesee resial at \$15 to \$20 each and are insumed for Condusters special use. Stem wind a set Fine Nickel jeweled movements GUARANTEED for Will seed by 20 YEARS. standation Without a Cent in Avance. It found Green's Fruit Grower.



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100 pieces in one hour and
no hard work done, That's
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WANTED. Excusive
sale. Write for terms.

Bookall about it 4e. Tellshow to row this great money maker. AN GINSENG GARDENS, Ross Hill, E. E.

and Liquor Habitcored in 19 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P7 Lebanon, Ohio.



k Japan Plum. man says this is the best

the United States. Unhardiness of tree, with to its health. Fruit large, to its health. France but yellow, rather coarse rpassed. ge stock of Burbank plum s. Send for catalogue.

N'S NURSERY CO.,

Rochester, N. I.

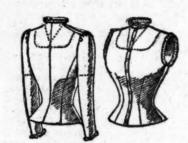
Draining an Inclosed Swamp.

A swampy piece of land that is sur-rounded by higher land can often be drained by syphoning the water from the lowest point up over the ridge surrounding it, and so down to lower ground. A shallow excavation should be made at the lowest point, that all water may set toward that point. From this excavation run the pipe, as suggested in the dotted line. The lower end must be lower than the swamp, and to start the syphon a small pump must be placed near at the lower end. Stop the lower end of the pipe and pump it fuil, then pull out the plug and the water will flow itself. After a heavy rainfall the basin can thus be cleared of water with no work whatever, except the trifling trouble of starting the syphon. Then natural forces will do the rest. It is a good plan to take advantage of nature's assistance on all possible occasions. Windmills, hydraulic rams, syphons, etc., are all examples of this ability to harness natural forces, to make them do the work of man while he sleeps-or does something else that nature may not feel called upon to

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the nomes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c. each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fash ions are offered each month. For 50c. we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.



3667 Under Body. 32 to 42 In, bust.

TANCIERS' SUPPLIES—Books on pigeons, P pouttry, dogs, rabbits, birds, pets, etc.; pedgree blanks, cards, leg bands, etc. Samples with catalogues free. F. L. Hooper, brawer 2, Sta. D., Baltimore, Md. A woman of medium size, 2% yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1% yards 36 inches wide, will be required.

No. 3,667 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. WANTED FARMER AND WIFE—On a farmer who understands breeding of mares and care of stallions and colts. The managing of employees and not afraid of work himself. Wife qualified for her part. To the suitable man and wife an unusual opening presents itself. Establishment first class throughout. Address T. A. Willson, Clare-Point Stock Farm, Ephrata, Pa.



3666 Blouse Waist.

A woman of medium size, 3% yards of ma terial 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 1% yards 44 inches wide, will be required with 5% yard 50 inches wide, or 3% yard 21 inches wide, for vest and stock collar. No. 3,666 is cut in sizes 10r a 32, 34, 36 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



3677-Cirl's Apron.

3675-Short Five-

Gored Skirt.

4 to 8 years. 22 to 32in, waist. Importance, but the next most important hatter to consider is surrounding the new lome with ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and vines, and the planting of fruit trees, trape vines, berry plants, etc., without which no home is complete.

If you or your friend are about to get as illustrated.

If you or your friend are about to get matried, kindly ask him to send to Green's Nusery Company, Rochester, N. Y., for their fruit and ornamental catalogues, two separate publications, which will be malled free on application. We have has wisely said, it makes the first step in real dress reform. To be without it means to be out of style and to endure discomfort without end. A woman of medium size, 4 yards of ma-

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terial 44 inches wide, 3½ yards 50 inches, or 3½ yards 56 inches wide, will be required when facing is used; without facing, 3½ yards 44 inches wide, 3½ yards 50 inches wide, or 2½ yards 56 inches wide will suffice. No. 3,675 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.



3670 Five-Gored Flare Skirt 22 to 32 in, waist.

The five-gored skirt is unquestionably the best and most economical for all materials of moderate width. The model given includes all the latest features, fits snugly at the upper portion and flares freely at the feet, where single inverted plaits are underlaid at front and side seams.

A woman of medium size, 7 yards of material 24 inches wide, 6½ yards 27 inches wide, 5½ yards 44 inches wide, or 5 yards 50 inches wide, will be required.

No. 3,670 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.



3679-Child's Night Drawers. 2 to 8 years.

Comfortable, roomy drawers that still fit sufficiently well to avoid clumsiness, make the best sleeping garments for little folk, both girls and boys.

A child 6 years of age, 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, will be required.

No. 3,679 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age.



3665 Shirt Walst 32 to 40 in. bust.

No woman ever yet had too many shirt waists. The design illustrated includes all the latest features and is made from Henrietta in pastel blue, with the figures and velvet of a darker shade. The deep, turn-over collar is exceedingly smart, and the bishop sleeves are a feature of the newest waists shown.

A woman of medium size, 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3% yards 27 inches wide, 2% yards 32 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, will be required.

wide, will be required.

No. 3,665 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms. Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Ten Ages of women.

It is held by a recent writer on woman that the seven stages in her life may be reckoned as composed of multiples of seven. The first seven years are infancy, the second seven childhood, the third seven

girlhood, the fourth group brings a fully developed womanhood. From 28 to 35the fifth seven-might be called the infancy of age, for in those years one learns to exercise the faculties and perceptions that have been developed in the previous groups. Up to the age of 42 the lessons go on. Character is being matured and fixed, the definite trend of life established. After that few changes are made in the real person. Slight variations and modifications of opinion there may be, but nothing deep or vital is likely to transform the life. The common phrases, "a confirmed old bachelor," and "a confirmed old maid," applied to unmarried men and women over 40, are tacit admissions of that fact, intimating that mental and physical habits are so strongly rooted that the adaptability of earlier years has ceased to exist, and the person is incapable of adjustment to a new environment. The tale goes on. Fiftysix, a sturdy middle life; 63, the encroachment of age; 70, the span of existence-

mere waiting for the end. Thousands of people come or send every year to DR. B. F. BYE for his Baimy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant discusses. Out of this number a great many veryold people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent telling what they say of the treatment. Address

DR. B. F. BYE, Box No. 246, Indianapolis, Ind. (If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.)

the decade of sevens, beyond which lies a

ural laugh, go to the theater and hear it on the stage. Every one else laughs either in a titter, a giggle, or a chest-note

Let us learn to regard our life here as the school time, the training ground, the awful yet delightful threshold for the eternal ages the life with God,-Bishop Thorold.

REST STEEL WINDMILL MADE, \$14.75. FOR \$14.75 we furnish the best 8-foot steel windmill made. For \$14.95 the best 30-foot steel windmill made. For \$14.95 the best 30-foot steel windmill tower made. For \$29.70 the complete steel mill and steel tower, ready for work. We require no money with the order, ship to any address subject to approval and payment after received. For illustrations, descriptions and special prices on larger mills and towers, write for free Windmill Cambonne. Fret Not.

Fret not, my soul,
For things beyond thy small control.
Do thou thy best and thou shalt see
Heaven will have care of thine and thee.
Sow thou thy seed, and wait in peace
The Lord's increase.

So many shrines, so many creeds, So many paths that wind and wind. While just the art of being kind Is what the sad world needs.
—Laura G. Sandford.

Annual Crops of Fruit.

The secret of success in fruit growing is not so much how to produce a large crop in a good fruit year as how to produce a fairly good crop every year, says the American Farmer. When we have a large crop here in Michigan we must sell it at a low price, and when we have no crop and fruit is a high price we are not

Strawberries are a pretty sure crop and I grow them. I never offer any but first-class fruit and I don't sell in Chicago, therefore I get the best price. Raspberries do pretty well and blackberries are not so certain, but I have some of both. I am not in a good place for peaches, but I have a little orchard, and by tak-

and fertilizing them, I get fairly good crops, and as my neighbors do not try to grow them I get paying prices. I keep the heads of my apple trees open to the sun, thin the crop every year and hardly ever fail to have a fair crop, and when I have a fair crop in an "off year"

I get a great big price.

I keep my ground in a high state of fertility and grow my berries and fruits by intensive methods, and I manage to have

a pretty good crop every year.

I think the whole secret of making money from fruit is to have a variety, fertilize freely and prevent overbearing. It isn't easy to grow fruit this way, but it prices when I have fruit, and hoping for

I hope you will keep hammering away for better methods, fewer acres and more bushels. There is a great deal of land wasted in the production of profitless crops, with failures sandwiched in between. Let us have more years of plenty, fewer of dead failures and a higher average all around. It is only a question of methods. -American Farmer.

Trees by the Roadside.

About the only objection made to this olan is that wayfarers would appropriate the fruit, says Garden and Farm. If the roads were lined by trees bearing fruit the public would not take a large percentage of it if every one who passed should carry away as much as he wanted. The truth is that fruit trees along a road would be just as free from pilfering as those in an orchard where the branches hang over the road. The railroads of this country have begun planting along their been found that the practice is likely to become universal.

On a par with the realization by railbeen manifested in several quarters, is the plan has been found to be not only ornafence line on either side of the road there one lemon. apart, though in many cases a space of fact mentioned by Consul Brunot that this now developed in a more important branch of national industry, and is yielding a revenue amounting to nearly \$60,000,000 per

Prof. Maynard on Pruning.

The Peach.-This tree requires special pruning to keep in a compact and stocky form, as it tends to grow largely at the trees are young, at least one-half of the last season's growth should be cut off during the latter part of the winter, varying valuable publication. amount cut from different parts of the trees so as to produce a regularly formed head. As the tree grows older, this pruning reduces the number of fruit buds, and thus lessens the cost of thinning and improves their growth. It also often becomes necessary to cut back some of the main branches well into the center of the tree to force a lateral growth of sion of the little insects lay not in the new wood, without which the long branch- direction of harm. While attracting a es would soon break down when heavily loaded with fruit, or with foliage wet with rain in a high wind.

The Plum and Cherry.-The special pruning required by these two fruits is the heading in of strong leading shoots while young to cause a stocky and compact growth that can be easily cared for. Pinching the shoots while young will often accomplish the same end.

more pruning without injury than any other fruit crop we grow, and by the modern method of training the whole vine is practically renewed every two years. The fruit is grown on the vigorous young wood of the last season's growth, and the more vigorous and well ripened this wood is, the better will be the product. Pruning may be done at any time after the leaves fall up to March 1st. Summer pruning or pinching is practiced to force the growth where desired, that is, into the fruiting canes and into the next season's fruit, and no surplus canes should be grown that must be cut and thrown away at the end of the season.

Raspherry and Blackberry.-The fruiting canes of these fruits should be cut out as soon as the crop has been harvested, that all growth may go into the new canes that are to produce fruit the next season. Such new canes as are to be preserved for next season's fruiting should have the end taken off when they reach three feet in height, and all weak canes and those not needed to make a well-stocked field should be treated as weeds and be hoed or pulled

Currents and Gooseberries.—An annual pruning is generally given these fruits, cutting out all wood over three years old, keeping the bushes in a compact and stocky condition that will hold the fruit up from the ground, where it will not be spattered by the soil during heavy rains, and leaving a limited amount of strong criptions and special prices on larger mills duces larger fruit than will grow on old towers, write for free Windmill Cata-canes. All canes looking sickly, which gen-sears, BOEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill. erally indicates a borer in them, should

be cut out and burned as soon as discovered .- From Mass. Experiment Station

We agree with the above advice except in the case of currents and gooseberries. Our experience would not warrant advising the renewal of old wood as often as Professor Maynard advises. Old wood on current and gooseberries will bear fine fruit for a much longer time than three years. The main object should be not to allow too much wood on the bushes, to trim so as to keep the fruit off from the ground, not to allow the bushes to get too high. That is, simply prune the bushes so as not to be overloaded with fruit, and to keep them in good shape to be self-supporting. We cut back the new growth one-third its length or more, and thin out some of both old and new canes each year. By leaving on a few bearing canes you get larger fruit in a smaller space.
"When shall we prune?" we are often

asked. Prune any time when the foliage is off the trees or plants.—Editor Green's

Mushroom Culture.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir: Will you in your December number please give an article on mush-rooms, the different sorts and how to tell ing extra care of the trees, cultivating the good from the bad. Is there any publication on mushroom culture. If so, where

can it be bought. I think information on the subject would interest many readers beside myself. Respectfully, B. F. Ben-Reply: It is not difficult to produce mushrooms either in green-houses, hot-beds, caves or cellars. I once visited a man at Dansville, N. Y., I forget his name, but he owned green-houses there, who succeeded in growing mushrooms under his platforms, and I had the pleasure of eating

some of his product, which was most delicious. There are books published on mushroom culture, but I cannot state postpays, and I prefer to do a little extra work to taking things easy and selling at losing Judd Company, New York city, N. Y. The Pomological Department, Washingbetter luck next year when I haven't a ton, D. C., has published a valuable treatise on this subject, with lithographic plates showing the different species, etc., which I think will be sent you on application. There is certainly an opportunity for profitable culture of the mushroom by persons who will qualify themselves for that work .- Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Value of an Egg.

Not a few uses are found for the egg besides serving it for food. Every house-keeper should know its many valuable merits and thereby be able to save herself much annoyance and trouble, says the New York Herald.

For example, the white of a raw egg

makes a most satisfactory paste, and for some things is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Dip into for covers to tumblers of jelly or jam, and they will hold not only securely, but will be air tight.

In making mustard plasters mix in the lines, shade trees, and so beneficial has it white of an egg, and there will be no danger of burning the flesh. The white skin that lines the shell of an egg is a cooling application for a boil. It is claimed that road companies of the advantages of plant- a raw egg swallowed at once when a fish ing trees along railroad tracks, which has bone is caught in the throat will dislodge the bone. A better remedy, however, is recent movement in favor of planting fruit to fill the mouth with bread crust and trees along roadsides. In Europe this swallow without chewing any more than necessary. Hoarseness is often relieved by mental, but extremely useful and profit-able. Between the driveway itself and the beaten with loaf sugar and the juice of

is commonly a strip of land some few feet wide of which no good use is made. In fact, it often becomes a nuisance, being left to grow up to weeds, the seeds of which drift even the fact, it often becomes a fact, it often becomes a nuisance, being left to grow up to weeds, the seeds of good tonic. To prevent inflammation in a which drift even the fact of carbon—both on live wires—and thunder than a scrub. which drift over the fence, to the cost of severe burn or scald, apply the white of the farmer. If trees are planted on each an egg. This can be done quickly, and side of these strips, say even thirty feet will relieve the stinging immediately.

Some people have difficulty in taking a twenty feet would suffice, there would be raw egg when prescribed by a doctor. 850 trees for each mile of railway. The Break the egg into a cup. Be careful not immense value of the carrying out on a to break the yolk. Grate upon it a little large scale of such a plan is seen in the nutmeg, and a few drops of lemon juice, some chopped parsley, a little salt and a movement, which has been vigorously dash of pepper. This will make the egg stimulated by the French government, has so palatable that it will not seem at all like medicine.

Pearson's Magazine, New York city, N. Y., this month is full of good reading to every member of the family. This valuable monthly has made it a special point to have often in its pages articles pertain-ing to the apple crop, peach crop, wheat crop, corn crop, or some other leading industry, all of which will be particularly interesting to our readers, and we are ends of the branches, and to produce few told that this series will be continued durlaterals on the main branches. While the ing the coming year. The editor of Green's told that this series will be continued dur-Fruit Grower is a subscriber to Pearson's Magazine and can recommend it as a

A great swarm of bees made their appearance on Canal street, and for a time practically took possession of the "starter's stand," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. For a time he was apprehensive lest he might be compelled to "shut up shop," but it soon developed that the misgood deal of attention, the bees were not colested. Indeed, they commanded the perfect respect of every one. At 4:55 the honey-gatherers boarded the West End train in a body and went to the lake, where they will in all probability colonize. For a time their presence on the cars made the passengers somewhat nervous, but when it was explained by the conductor that the bees were harmless, unless attacked, con-The Grape.—The grape vine will stand ditions improved and confidence was re-



A remarkable discovery has been made that cures this dangerous and disfiguring disease without pain, operation or inconvenience.

Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goltre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 409 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohto, and he will forward the free trial package prepaid by mail. Write to-day.

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inet did my wife more good in five weeks than three years of doctoring and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and health resorts. Cured her of female weakness, nervous ness, as well as kidney troubles and drops, with which she had long suffered. It is a God-sent bleasing to humanity.

Rev. H. O. Roernaes, Everett, Kansas, says: It is a blessing. Filled me with new life and vigor. Every family should have it.

Rev. H. O. Roernaes, Everett, Kansas, says: It is a blessing. Filled me with new life and vigor. Every family should have it.

Rev. J. C. Bichardson, North Fifth Street, Roxbury, Mass., was greatly benefited, recommends its use, as also does Pref. R. E. P. Klinse, of Ottawa University, who says: I find its great benefit. D. C. Hays, St. Joseph, Mo., says: Physicians gave me up to die; was persauded to try this Gabinet and it cured me. Cannot praise it enough.

Rev. Raker smith, D. D., Farmount, N. J., says: Your Cabinet rids the body of aches and pains, and as "cleanliness is user to godliness" it merits high recommendation.

Pref. Alden, Rt. Thomas, Ky., says: No man with \$5.00 in his pocket can afford to be without this grand invention. He owes it to his family and children.

ORDER TO-DAY—We carry 10,000 Cabinets in stock and ship by express same day your order is received. Remit by Rank by Carling the Check of Registered Letter.

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ORDER TO-DAY—We carry 10,000 Cabinets of the commendation of t

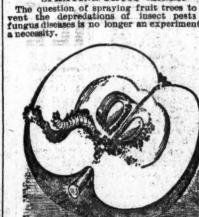
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THE WORLD MFG. CO., 2883 World Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO "This firm is thoroughly reliable and do exactly as they garce." - Editor.

Stage.

The reason why the mechanism for mak the illusion would be completely destroyed if its operations were exposed to view. The noise of the waiter falling down stairs with a tray of dishes, for instance, is simulated by dropping, as often as necessary, a basket filled with bits of broken china; wooden trough. The rumble of the wheels of a carriage is imitated with a vehicle like a miniature freight car run on a wooden track, and the striking of wood or metal on hard or soft surface serves to convince an audience of the approach or departure of a horse. When there is war a single shot or two is usually the real thing, but a rifle-volley effect is obtained by rapidly beating a dried calfskin with rattans, while heavy strokes on the bass drum will convey the idea of canonnading. If this mechanism were seen in operation by an audience it would make the whole performance seem ridiculous .-Ladies' Home Journal.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES. The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment but necessity.



Our resders will do well to write Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which contain much valuable

Yes, We Do.

We are sure that our readers appreciate our paper, for we have never received so many letters of encouragement as we have during the past few months.

Mr. Peet, our business manager, has re-cently returned from a Western trip. On the cars he was conversing with a man who has a large reputation as a literary critic. This man is also a publisher, He was looking over the last copy of Green's Fruit Grower, and became interested and asked if he might take the copy. He was allowed to do so. Later our Mr. Peet met this gentleman in New York city and he told Mr. Peet that, on going to his hotel, he read everything in the paper from be-ginning to end, and that he considered Green's Fruit Grower the best rural paper published in this country. This was cer-tainly a high compliment, but if you desire to help us in our work you can do better than complimenting us. The best thing you can do for us is to

get us one or more new subscribers. It is possible for every reader of Green's Fruit Grower to get a few new subscribers and send their subscriptions in to us with their own. The trouble with our friends is that they delay this important work until

Let you, my friend, who are reading these lines, now make an effort at once to send us some new subscriptions in conit is forgotten. nection with your own, and to do so promptly.

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PERRY CIGAR WORKS, Belfast, Mc.

Thunder and Lightning on The Long experience has convinced me of the superiority of plants grown in a northerly region more conducive to their vigor-in a more congenial babitat, says the Strawberry Culturist. Such plants, if first-class, ing the noises that give realism to a play not only make more berries and better are never seen by the audience is because ones, but they also seem to be a little ones, but they also seem to be a little earlier. While I would not speak positive ly on this point, as exact tests on this line are difficult, my observation certainly bears it out. And reasoning from analogy, it seems likely. A vigorous, thrifty plant of any kind matures its product easier and and a cylinder of silk, turned with a therefore earlier than an unhealthy or crank, drawing the cloth over wooden stunted one. This analogy holds good flanges, gives a perfect rain and wind even in the animal kingdom; a vigorous



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since, while this is a valuable peach, there are so many who plant the Early Crawford almost exclusively, there is apt to be an over supply of peaches at the particular date when Early Crawford ripens; whereas the price almost always advances after the Early Crawford season is over, and the Elbertas, Late Crawfords, and other late peaches come in. In my dream I an apple orchard I had planted when a boy, and which, having been remarkably fruitful, encouraged me to further plant-

This is not the first time I have dreamed of planting orchards upon the old home-stead where I was born. Not long ago I dreamed that I had selected another large field, embracing about fifteen acres, to plant with pear trees; not only had I planted the trees, but I had cultivated them several years before I awoke. I often dream of going back to this old farm, and of buying it, and in my dreams I am often worried as to what I shall do with so much land in addition to that theory was followed up with arguments

youthful experience and by early surroundings. This old farm has made lasting imons upon my life. The recollection of days, hours and years spent upon this old place during childhood are vividly imed upon my mind to this day. Those were happy days, and the recollection of thought of having turned any man or wom- by severe freezing, must be taken care of. them gives me great pleasure. But sup-posing they had been the opposite. Sup-"The poor ye have alway posing they had been the opposite. Supposing my early home was the home of a lit is possible for industrious and deserving ken father, and of a harsh mother. Think of the painful recollections which I would continually have of this old homestead. This thought should interest fathers at our doors in a becoming manner that we and mothers in making their homes attractive to their children, since by doing yet we should be discreet and use our best so they not only make the present days judgment in every instance. If the perso they not only make the present days and years enjoyable, but the days and

handsomer apple.

tinge. This apple in flavor comes as near apples sent to me from our fruit farm. The Banana is known as a winter apple, but ours were picked early in October and, could look down from this large field upon having been placed in a cellar where there most hospitable people in the world, I do was a furnace fire, they have colored up they can be kept until January with proper

Our Duty to the Poor.

There was a time when beggars were seldom turned from the doors of American people hungry. Later we have heard theories to the effect that those who feed which we already occupy. which seemed to be convincing, and the re-I relate my dreams to indicate how our sult has been that needy people have not ds are permanently affected by our always received the relief from door to

door that they did in former years. Surely none of us would like to encourage a class of professional beggars, but at many of the luxuries of life, with the

people to become destitute and suffer for food and clothing. It is my opinion that My attention where food, or even clothing, is asked for should assist if we are able to do so, and and years enjoyable, but the days and years of their children are brightened by such associations so long as they shall live.

The Banana Apple.

my favorite for an apple of high quality, and I have not expected to find an apple ter, giving him full opportunity to rob superior to the Swaar, but the Banana is or destroy our lives, is asking too much, of better quality than Swaar, and is a far and yet I have known instances where it has seemed to be impossible to turn peo-The skin of the Banana when ripe is as | ple from our doors. I remember an inyellow as gold, one side being covered with stance when I was living on the farm, a red blush. The flesh is also of a yellow where a young man knocked at my door where a young man knocked at my door late at night, stating that he had lost his to the banana flavor as it is possible to way, that he was tired, foot-sore and imagine. It is truly delicious. The flesh hungry, and that he wanted food and lodgs also fine, crispy and tender. Another, ing for the night. I did not have the heart feature of the Banana apple is that it is to turn him away, and I did not dare adremarkably free from defects. There is mit him to the house for the night, but carcely a blemish in a basket of these | finally gave him a good hearty supper and made a bed for him on the floor of an office building separate from the house. Knowing as I do that rural people are the not feel that they need a lecture on givand ripened so far as to be good to eat at ing, and I am aware that there are few this date, October 24th. I have no doubt farm houses where a needy person would apply for food or clothes in vain; nevertheless a few words on this subject may not be amiss.

Delays are Dangerous.

Though the past fall has been a remark able one as regards good, warm, sunny weather, up to nearly Thanksgiving time, beggars are doing the beggars, and the farmers throughout Western New York community at large, great injustice. This are behindhand with their work. This is remarkable and indicates the fact that many people are inclined to take things easy as long as good weather lasts, no matter if the good weather holds out until the winter season.

The fruit grower, or farmer, should be stir himself early and get important work the same time we could not rest easily in done before winter approaches. The pothe enjoyments of all the comforts, and tatoes, the carrots, beets, cabbage, and other crops which are liable to be injured How many people are caught with their root crops undug, their apples unpicked, or unbarreled, when winter approaches

My attention is called to this matter from the fact that an apple buyer stated yesterday (November 18th) that he had ought 1,000 barrels of apples that were yet hanging upon the trees, or lying in piles outdoors in the orchard. And to-day the ground is covered with snow to the

orchard. The picking and barreling of rels of apples is no small undertaking. This work requires the assistance of large number of extra men who cannot be easily secured this fall, since labor is rather more scarce than ordinary; the price paid for laboring men gathering apples is very high; and the prospect i that many thousands of barrels of apples in this section will not be sold, but will lie in piles in the orchard until frozen and

This calls to mind the fact that I have always endeavored to call attention to which is that the fruit grower must have more executive ability than the average farmer. Surely the man who has a large apple orchard filled with fine fruit, if he has executive ability, that is, the ability required for a general, will devise some means of getting that valuable fruit into the market, even though he has to go to another city or to another state to secure men to do the work.

Strange Things Happen.

We are told that truth is stranger than fiction. Surely it would be an inventive mind which could imagine many of the strange things which happen in real life. For instance, consider the adventures of my friend. He had for years been a sufferer from insomnia. Since he could not go to sleep on retiring it had been his habit to sit up in bed and read for an hour or so, which would cause a sense of weariness and would enable him to sleep. One night he undressed and got into bed, when he discovered that his paper, which he had intended to read, had been left on the porch where they sat on warm sum

Since it was late in the evening and ther was no one in the house but his faithful housekeeper, he thought it safe for him to descend the stairs and go out on the porch for his papers clothed only in his thin night-robe. This he attempted to do, leaving the outside front door open while he stepped out on the porch. While he was looking for the papers the outside door was closed by a current of air, and the night ock caught, leaving my friend locked out

Here was a dilemma. How could be re-enter the house? He rang the door bell but hardly hoped to awaken his house-keeper, who had retired some time before. She did not hear the bell. Then he thought The Banana Apple.

The Banana apple trees at Green's Fruit farm have fruited freely this year, and I have no hesitation in saying that this apple is the finest in quality and the most beautiful in appearance that I have recently seen. The good old Swaar has been a suspicion that he is deserving, I think we should give help. It is far better to feed or clothe many undeserving in the apple crop. This has been a great the house? He rang the door bell season for being behind hand when gathering the apple crop. This has been a great the house? He rang the door bell season for apples in Western New York. The ordinary farmer who has help enough to attend to his ordinary farm crops, often finds difficulty when he is called upon to pick, barrel and deliver an apple crop that there is a suspicion that he is deserving, I think we should give help. It is far better the house? He rang the door bell season for apples in Western New York. The ordinary farmer who has help enough to attend to his ordinary farm crops, often finds difficulty when he is called upon to pick, barrel and deliver an apple crop that there is a suspicion that he is deserving to the house? He rang the door bell season for being behind hand when gathering the house? He rang the door bell season for apples in Western New York. The ordinary farmer who has help enough to attend to his ordinary farm crops, often finds difficulty when he is called upon to pick, barrel and deliver an apple crop. This has been a great the three is a suspicion that the return to find the provide the house? He rang the door bell season for being behind hand when gathering the to watch the pick apple crop. This has been a great the three is a suspicion that the return the house?

cried at the top of his voice, and pounded on the doors there, hoping to awaken his housekeeper, whose room was in that part of the house. Then he returned to the

front door on the front porch. The housekeeper was awakened from a sound sleep by these strange cries and noises, which greatly alarmed her, since she was very nervous. She came out into the front ball half dazed and half awake. In attempting to descend the stairs, not knowing what had happened, she stumbled and fell the whole length of the stairway. My friend could see her through the glass of the front door lying senseless at the foot of the stairs, blood flowing from the wound in her head, but he was powerless o help her. Not knowing what else to do he ran to a neighbor's house, some distance way, chilled as he was, without garments,

and with his bare feet on the cold ground. In this strange condition his neighbors received him, having to get out of their rarm beds in order to do so. He explained o them his situation, and telephoned for s physician to attend his housekeeper. Then ny friend and his neighbor returned to the front door which had caused all the trouble. By this time the housekeeper had recovered sufficiently from her fall to reach the door, and unlock it. This ends the adventures of a night. The housekeeper was laid up for two weeks as a result of her

Another incident which actually occurred entirely different, but equally peculiar. Chinaman of the better class came to his country and settled in Rochester, N.Y., stablished a restaurant, and succeeded far beyond his expectations, since he was a good business man and of good moral haracter, also of temperate habits, and a man of liberal education. Although so sucessful in business he was not happy, for he had left in China a beautiful young wife with whom he was very much in

At last he decided to send money to this wife and have her sail for New York City. The days, the weeks, the months passed slowly after sending the money and a letter requesting her to come to him. It emed as though the time would never end, but at last the date of arrival of the steamer was near at hand, and the Chinaman had started for New York to meet the wife whom he had not seen for so many

There are people who cannot imagine anything romantic or sentimental about the Chinese, but please remember that they are human and that they have the same love of home, of wife, of children as other people. Surely this Chinaman was full of sentiment and affection. Soon after arriv-ing in New York the steamer came in, and he could see among the passengers leaning over the rail, the long absent wife.

But strange to relate the authorities would not allow this Chinese woman to land in America. There was a law against the emigration of Chinese women to this country. Neither would the authorities allow the Chinaman to meet his wife. Imagine the grief of these two people who had so long been separated by thousands of miles of sea and land, now brought near together, and still with as little hope of greeting each other as when thousands of miles separated them. While the steamboat remained in the harbor the Chinaman often came to the wharf where he could see his wife leaning over the rails of the

Finally the hour arrived when the steamship was to return to China, and the edict was that the Chinese woman should return in the ship in which she had come, without even grasping the hand of her husband. Sadly they watched each other as the ship moved out of the dock, and now comes the strange event. Before the steamer had left, the harbor a portion of her machinery broke down, and she was of pretty good size and quality.

obliged to return to the dock which she had recently left. Now, the Chinaman and manured annually with Buffalo stock had recently left. Now, the Chinaman apssession of his wife. The petition was at once for home.

N. Y., and his grown son, engaged in a fierce fight at their home at night, each thinking the other was a burglar. The father was looking over some papers in the library, when the son came down stairs n his bare feet. The old gentleman, not knowing his son was at home, and hearing the stealthy footsteps, supposed he was about to be attacked by a robber, and picked up the lamp and hurled it at the figure just entering the room. The son had heard a noise while in his room and had grabbed a revolver and started, down to investigate. When the lamp whizzed past his head he thought he was being atacked, and in the darkness fired at the upposed intruder. The father retreated, collowed by the son, firing as he advanced. In the kitchen the old gentleman picked up a kettle of boiling water and threw it. Then the son rushed and was about to shoot his father, who was crouching behind the stove when the mother appeared and

The elder Mr. Smith then decided that the boy was trying to murder him and astened to get a policeman. The son was locked up. Later he explained the matter to the justice, and the father's rage having cooled, a satisfactory settlement is ex

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The Census of 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States, of 25,000 and over, according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the Passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

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A Peach Orchard of Grand Proportions.

Somehow it came to my ears last sun

mer that there was a peach orchard in the northern part of Wayne county, near Williamson, of unusual proportions. The rumor awakened in me a desire to visit the orchard and try to learn something that would be of benefit to readers of Green's Fruit Grower. Therefore, on the first day which the thermometer ranged from 83 to 87 degrees, I boarded a trolley car on the new Rochester & Sodus Point railroad, at rob the trees of a portion of the moisture its station on East Main street, Rochester, and started for my destination. We first ran down to Glen Haven, on Irondequoit growth, especially in a very dry season bay, on the line of the old road, and then backed up about sixty rods and switched off on the new line to Sodus Bay. This runs along the shore of Irondequoit bay omething over a mile to Float Bridge (why Float Bridge when the bridge does not float?), followed the highway across the head of the bay and then strikes off on a course of its own, winding, twisting, doubling upon itself across gullies, ravines precipices, up the east side of the bay to West Webster, developing a great deal of rugged, picturesque scenery. When we struck the highway south of West Webster we began to pass the apple orchards. When we saw how those trees were loaded down with fruit, we could not conceive how they could have held more before the powerful wind of September 12th, for all the space seemed filled. Nevertheless, there was some fruit on the ground, and away back on the windward side of the orchards the fruit appeared to be somewhat thinned. From West Webster eastward the rail-

road follows the "Ridge," and the electric car bowled along at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, and we were continually passing heavy fruited orchards. Still there was occasionally a barren orchard, from some cause, the fruitful to the barren about in the proportion of 16 to 1, very different from ordinary seasons, when the proportion is nearly reversed. We pass through several small villages and hamlets on the way, Webster, Union Village, Lakeside, Fruitlands and Ontario, villages whose growth will probably be quickened by the new railroad, and reached Williamson, twenty-five miles from Rochester, in an hour and a half. I inquired at the hotel where a large peach orchard was located in that vicinity and, receiving the direction, started northward on the road to Pultneyville, on Lake Ontario. After walking about two miles came alongside of a large peach orchard and saw upon the barn:

J. H. TEATS & SONS.

This was the place I sought, and I soon found in the yard of the pleasant dwelling one of the sons, who consented to give me some information about the famous orchard. The orchard, or orchards, rather, contain between 110 and 120 acres, a large proportion of which had been planted nine years; about forty acres of Elbertas had been planted five years and some of the Fitzgerald variety had been planted still later and had not yet come into bearing. Most of the oldest orchard are Crawford's Early and Late Crawford, with Smock, Salway and a nameless white

pealed once more to the authorities for the yards manure and thoroughly cultivated up to the latter part of July, when it is at last granted, and the happy couple left seeded to buckwheat to promote the ripening of the new wood. The buckwheat had been trodden flat by the pickers and teams engaged in gathering the fruit. The branches of the trees are shortend in every spring, making round, compact heads, and the fruit is thinned when quite small. They spray with the Bordeaux mixture and they claimed that it saved their Elbertas from the leaf-curl fungus last spring. I remarked that the leaf-curl did not make its appearance in Monroe county last spring. They said it did appear in that neighborhood where the trees were not sprayed. I observed before reaching the orchard that the foliage was of a remarkably healthy dark green color, no symptoms of yellows. Although some of he trees had broken branches from the effects of the heavy loads they had borne, there were no vacancies caused by removal of trees infested with the yellows. I think ne of the young men said that they had lost but one tree by that fatal disease, a remarkable exemption.

They had finished shipping their Early Crawfords and their Elbertas and were then picking, assorting, packing and shipping their Late Crawfords. Wagons were requently arriving from the orchards, at the packing house, laden with fine fruit, a number of women were assorting it and nen were crating the baskets—two baskets in a crate, or carrier—and other teams were hauling the fruit in large, heavy wagons to the depot of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad, about one and a half miles distant. It was a busy place and I talked with the sons while they continued at their work. One informed me that they had already shipped forty-eight carloads, mainly to Boston and New York; another thought their entire crop would aggregate about 50,000 baskets. realized good prices for their peaches, al though some markets were so badly glutted. The Elbertas were remarkably fine and sold for between 5 and 6 cents a popul. The trees that had been planted nine years had borne four consecutive crops and it was estimated that the first crop had paid all previous expenses of the orchard; trees, preparing the land, planting, fertilizing, pruning and cultiva-

I walked over the Elberta orchard which had been planted five years. The trees were very vigorous and healthy and, judging from the few scattering specimens left, the fruit must have attained to large size. I tested some that had fully ripened and mellowed upon the trees, and they greatly enhanced the favorable opinion I had formed of that variety. They were tender, juicy and delicious, fully equal in quality to the best Crawfords. The Elberta sold in the Rochester market for no such meager prices as did the Crawford's Early a few days before, but jumped up to double their rates, retailing at nearly \$1 a basket. It prolonged the season cially in demand by shippers, because they bear carriage so well and are so little liable to rot. Crawford's Late considerably enhanced its reputation the past season because of its bearing so much better than usual. If it could be depended upon to bear freely it would extend the season nearly two weeks after Elberta is gone The Messrs. Teats have evidently studied each growing thoroughly. They have been, for several years, members of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and Ilstened to the discussions there and appear to have the energy, calculation, sound judgment and business qualities requisite to



success in growing peaches on a large scale. They have studied the best methods of handling and shipping the fruit and ascertained what are the best markets and, as a consequence, will probably be able to accumulate a handsome competence in of October, the first secular day of a rare the business. Perhaps some would be disweek of summer weather in autumn, in posed to criticise their practice of seed. ing the orchards with buckwheat, at midsummer, arguing that the buckwheat would of the soil at the time when the fruit needs every drop to carry it through to full saw many heavily loaded trees, last season, that did not appear to be able to secure enough moisture to promote full growth of fruit, hence they ripened when half grown, when they could not command half price in the market. There is a great deal said at the present time about cover crops, and I have no doubt of their utility after the main crops of the season have matured and no longer take up plant food released in the soil, but perhaps they can be sown too early, while growing crops of fruit need all the moisture they can possibly obtain to swell them to proper dimensions. A few years since teachers of horticulture emphatically opposed the application of stable manure to peach orchards, They contended that it has a tendency to cause yellows. They advised free application of potash and phosphoric acid, but I know of other successful peach growers who use barnyard manure with good results. At any rate, it is a long time since I saw a peach orchard so entirely exempt from all symptoms of yellows as these large orchards belonging to John H. Teats

THE WEATHER.

The climatic conditions the past season were not altogether unfavorable to horticulturists in Western New York. In the eastern part of the state they suffered more from drouth. Here May and June were too dry, and many deferred planting too long for fear the seed would not germinate, and the strawberry and raspberry crops were somewhat reduced in consequence of drouth. During July the rain fall amounted to 3.98 inches, which was .87 of an inch above the average for July for the last twenty-nine years. The mean temperature of the month was 72 degrees, only one degree above the average for twenty-nine years. July was evidently a good growing month. The rainfall for August was 2.03 inches, .95 of an inch below the average, but there were eight days in the early part of the month when the maximum temperature ranged from 92 to 96 degrees, and the good people of Rochester groaned. The mean temperature for the month was 74 degrees, but 5 degrees above the average, The rainfall for September was but 1.93 inches, .41 of an inch below the Septembe averages. The mean temperature was 66 degrees, 4 degrees above the average for twenty-nine years. Vegetation suffered considerably during this month. The rain-fall for October was 3.16 inches, .31 of an inch above the average, and the mean temperature was 59 degrees, 8 degrees above the average for that month. October was a grand, delightful month, but not favorable to the keeping of fruit, and the large crops of apples and pears decayed rapidly.

Home Made Wine.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by W. H. Francis. decayed. The following recipe holds good for all ordinary fruits such as raspberry

red current, black current. The last makes an exceptionally fine wine, by many considered best of all. Blackberry wine i excellent for summer complaints of the stomach and bowels. Elderberry, warmed and spiced, is good for colds, also mulberries and huckleberries. In the South guavas are fine.

Always remember to keep your cask o jug filled full with juice. Never use plain water. The temperature of room should not fall below 65 degrees Fahrenheit, or fermentation will cease. So, if the nights are cold, place near a stove. If this is attended to the wine will be clear and sparkling. It takes from four to six weeks to ferment. This can be discovered by placing your ear to the bunghole. If it has ceased to hiss put the cork in lightly and tighten it after a few days; bottle when three months old. If fruit is plentiful more may be added, or vice versa, as the case may be. Common brown sugar will do as well as white for all dark wines. Recipe for One Gallon-To 6 quarts of fruit add 2 1-2 quarts of water. Let stand days, stir often, then strain through cheese cloth; add and dissolve 3 pounds of sugar in the liquor and fill up your jar; add more water if necessary. (Note: Some would object to adding any water to fruit juices for wine.-Editor.)

In a life of J. M. Barrie, which has just een published in England, the novelist tells how, in a rash moment, he promise o talk to some women students at a colege. He had prepared some nice, frivolous things to say, things adapted to the female intellect, when one of the young women, raising her saucer eyes, hnm eagerly whether he did not think "that Berkeley's immaterialism was founded on ntological misconception."



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